MADRAS
Information

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THIS MONTH'S COVER:

On the 14th November, Children of India pay their homage to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, sharing with them their freshness and their cheer, toiled all his life to create an India where Children could have all the facilities and opportunities to Develop on lines suited to each one's nature and aptitude and grow into healthy and purposeful citizens. This month's cover presents Jawarharlal amidst children whom he loved and who returned that love in abundance.

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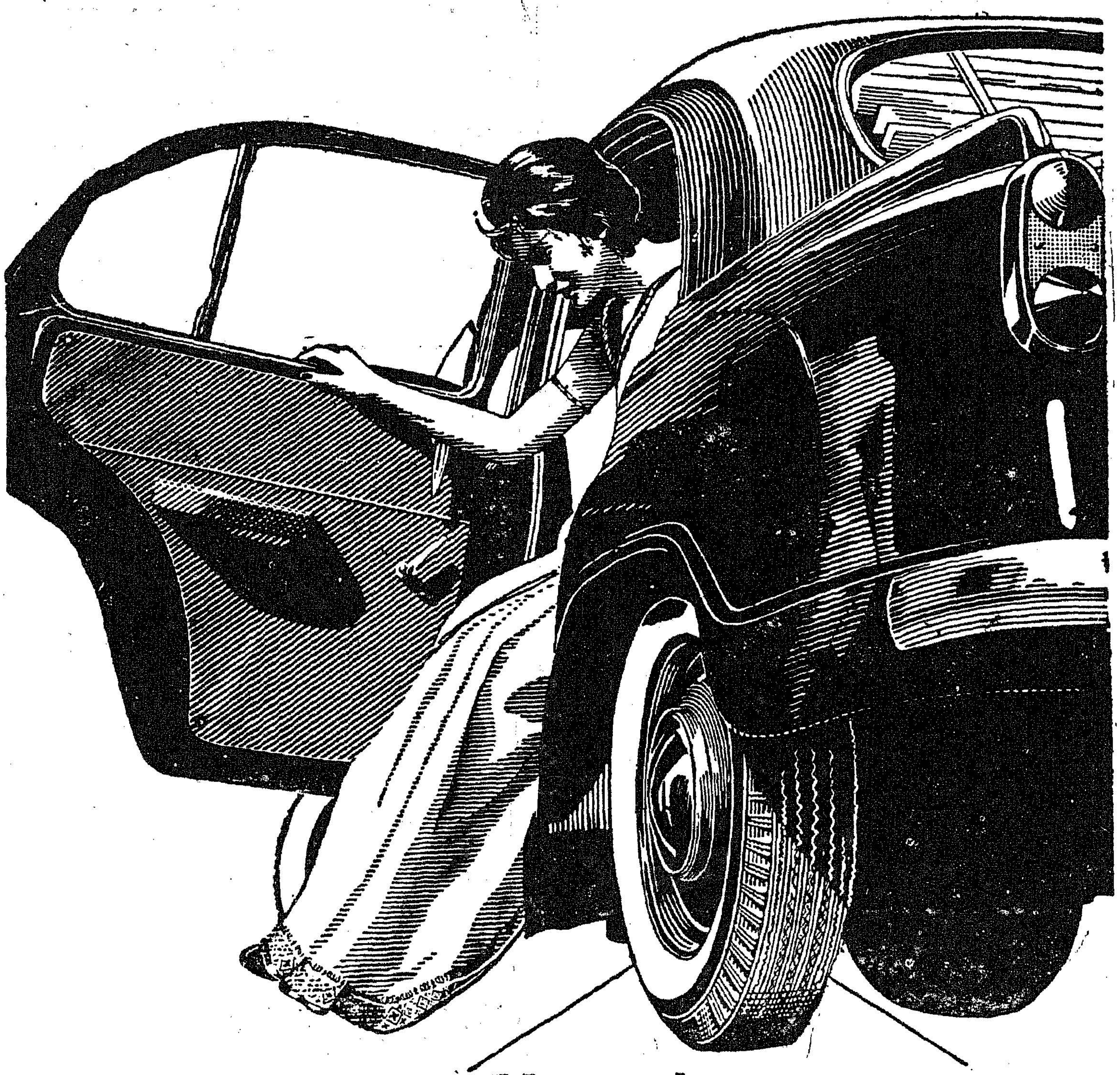

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NEHRU'S VISION OF INDIA

Our beloved leader Sri Jawaharlal Nehru wanted India to strive for high ideals and lead the world in the years ahead. He toiled all his life to prepare the India of today to take up this great responsibility. Except the destiny of India and its sons and daughters nothing was so dear to him. Wherever he went he educated his countrymen of India's past heritage and their responsibility in building up an India for the posterity that is worthy of its tradition.

This year when we celebrate his birthday on 14th of this month as Children's Day, in the context of the present threat to our way of life, it has a special significance for us. Here we give below his views on our past heritage, the need for the unity of the people, safeguarding our nation from external threat, economic development, etc., compiled from his speeches so that all of us—young and old alike—will have an understanding of what we should do in this critical hour. Only by doing so we can pay homage to this great son India.

To *endeavour* to understand and describe the India of today would be the task of a brave man. To describe tomorrow's India would verge on rashness.

What is India ? That is a question which has come back again and again to my mind. The early beginnings of our history filled me with wonder. It was the past of a virile and vigorous race with a questing spirit and an urge for free inquiry and, even in its earliest known period, giving evidence of a mature and tolerant civilization. Accepting life and its joys and burdens, it was ever searching for the ultimate and the universal. It built up a magnificent language, Sanskrit, and through this language, its arts and architecture, it sent its vibrant message to far countries. It produced the Upanishads, the Gita and the Buddha.

Through the ages

Gradually deterioration set in. Thought lost its freshness and became stale, and the vitality and exuberance of youth gave place to crabbed age. Instead of the spirit of adventure there came lifeless routine, and the broad and exciting vision of the world was cabined and confined and lost in caste divisions, narrow social customs and ceremonials. Even so, India was vital enough to absorb the stream of people that flowed into her mighty ocean of humanity and she never quite forgot the thoughts that had stirred her in the days of her youthful vigour.

Subsequently, India was powerfully influenced by the coming of Islam and Muslim invasions. Western colonial powers followed, bringing a new type of domination and a new colonialism and, at the same time, the impact of fresh ideas and of the industrial civilization that was growing up in Europe. This period culminated, after a long struggle, in Independence and now we face the future with all this burden of the past upon us and the confused dream and stirrings of the future that we seek to build.

We have all these ages represented in us and in our country today. We have the growth of nuclear science and atomic energy in India, and we also have the cow-dung-age.

In the tumult and confusion of our time, we stand facing both ways, forward to the future and backwards to the past, being pulled in both directions. How can we resolve this conflict and evolve a structure for living which fulfils our material needs and, at the same time, sustains our mind and spirit ? What new ideals or old ideals varied and adopted to the new world can we place before our people, and how can we galvanize the people into wakefulness and action ?

Our heritage

We have deliberately laid down as our objective a socialist pattern of society. Personally I think that the acquisitive society, which is the base of capitalism, is no longer suited to the present age. We have to evolve a higher order more in keeping with modern trends and conditions and involving not so much competition but much greater co-operation. We have accepted socialism as our goal not only because it seems to us right and beneficial but because there is no other way for the solution of our economic problems. It is sometimes said that rapid progress cannot take place by peaceful and democratic methods. I do not accept this proposition. Indeed, in India today any attempt to discard democratic methods would lead to disruption and would thus put an end to any immediate prospect of progress.

The mighty task that we have undertaken demands the fullest co-operation from the masses of our people. The change we seek necessitates burdens on our people, even on those who can least bear them ; unless they realize that they are partners in the building of a society which will bring them benefits, they will not accept these burdens or give their full co-operation.

India today

India to-day presents a very mixed picture of hope and auguish, of remarkable advances and at the same time of inertia, of a new spirit and also the dead hand of the past and of privilege, of an overall and growing unity and many disruptive tendencies. Withal there is a great vitality and a ferment in people's minds and activities.

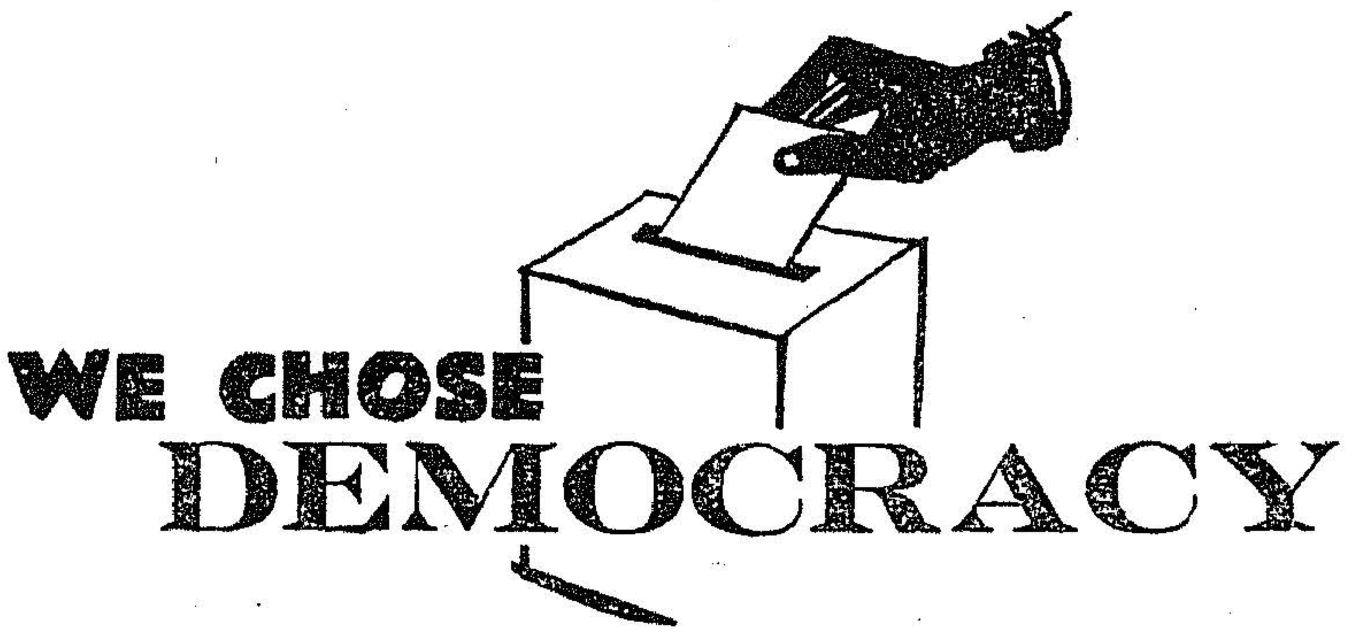
It is a remarkable thing that a country and a people rooted in the remote past, who have shown so much resistance to change in the past, should now be marching forward rapidly and with resolute steps.

Tomorrow's India will be what we make it by today's labours. We have started on this pilgrimage with strong purpose and good heart, and we shall reach the end of the journey however long that might be.

Essential Principles

What I am concerned with is not merely our material progress, but the quality and depth of our people. Gaining power through industrial processes, will they lose themselves in the quest of individual wealth and soft living ? That would be a tragedy, for that would be a negation of what India has stood for in the past and, I hope, in the present time also as exemplified by Gandhiji.

Can we combine the progress of science and technology with this progress of the mind and spirit also ? We cannot be untrue to science, because that represents the basic fact of life today. Still less can we be untrue to those essential principles for which India has stood in the past throughout the ages.



Deliberately and after long argument we in India adopted a Constitution based on parliamentary government. The fact that nearly eight years of the working of our Constitution have not in any sense made us waver in our allegiance to it indicates our strong faith in it. We prize the parliamentary form of government because it is a peaceful method of dealing with problems. It is a method of argument, discussion and decision, and of accepting that decision, even though one may not agree with it. However, the minority in a parliamentary Government has a very important part to play. Naturally, the majority, by the mere fact that it

is a majority, must have its way. But a majority which ignores the minority is not working in the true spirit of parliamentary democracy.

In a period of dynamic change, the institution of parliament has to function with speed. Does the parliamentary form of government enable a country to move with speed when speed becomes essential? Take an emergency like war. When a war occurs, parliaments continue to function, but with certain limitations because of the emergency. A great deal depends on the conditions of the times, on the environment and on the problems which a country has to face. Having approved of parliamentary democracy as the right approach, we have to see how to temper it and how to fit it in, so that it can answer the major questions of the age.

Parliamentary Government is a democratic conception. It means the gradual widening of the franchise till it becomes adult franchise. It is only in very recent times that any country has had adult franchise. The effects of adult franchise are being felt in full only now. This political change having fully established itself, it has become obvious that a political change by itself is not enough.

Economic democracy

From political democracy we advance to the concept of economic democracy. First of all, that means working for a certain measure of well-being for all, call it Welfare State. Secondly, it means working for a certain measure of equality of opportunity in the economic sphere. Every country, whether it is communist, non-communist or anti-communist, is going that way.

We can hardly have a political democracy without mass education. In other countries full-blooded political democracy came after education had spread a good deal as a result of the economic revolution which had prepared the ground for it. But in most Asian countries, certainly in India, we have taken a huge jump to hundred per cent political democracy without the wherewithal to supply the demands which a politically conscious electorate makes. That is the essence of the problem in all the Asian countries. All our political life is really concerned with how rapidly we can bridge this hiatus between desires and their fulfilment. India's (Second) Five-Year Plan is an attempt to bridge the hiatus. We have to think not merely in some academic way of the form of government which we should have, but in terms of a political structure which will fulfil the demands made upon it. If the political structure cannot do so, it means that it has become out of date and may have to go.

THINK SPEAK ACT AS one

All over India, whether it is our Five-Year Plans or our Community Schemes or our dancing and music or our literature, there is a certain vitality. A powerful life force is acting not on a new or inexperienced people, but a race with thousands of years of experience. All that had happened was that we had forgotten much of that experience. We have to renew our acquittance with it, and also to gain acquittance with the new experience of the Western World which has helped to build a magnificent civilization out of science. Western civilization today has many faults which have led it into conflict and war, but it has, nonetheless, been a magnificent civilization. It has brought higher standards to the people of the West through science and technology. It has produced magnificent literature, great music, great art. It is a great civilization and we have to learn much from it. But we cannot learn anything from it if we forget what we are, and uproot ourselves. Therefore, while we must maintain our roots in our soil and our country, we have also to learn much. The problem today for you and me and all of us is how to keep this great experience, this great culture of India, this great thought of India, how to maintain it, preserve it, nourish it, and how to plant on to it the dynamism and science and technology and thought of the West.

Emotional integration

We can see disruptive forces at work in India. Some people are deliberately disruptive. Others are unconsciously disruptive and they become parochial or provincial or communal. They forget the large purposes that we have in view, forget the great destiny before India, forget that India aims high, that India never aimed low.

We should not become parochial, narrow-minded, provincial, communal and caste-minded, because we have a great mission to perform. Let us, the citizens of the Republic of India, stand up straight, with straight backs, and look up at the skies, keeping our feet firmly planted on the ground and bring about this synthesis, this integration of the Indian people. Political integration

has already taken place to some extent, but what I am after is something much deeper than that—an emotional integration of the Indian people so that we might be welded into one, and made into one strong national unit, maintianing at the same time all our wonderful diversity. I do not want this diversity to be regimented and taken away, but we must be wary of losing ourselves in petty quarrels. We may often have to accept somebody else's opinion even though we do not like it ; that is the way of democracy. That is how we functioned in the Congress movement for forty years. Gandhiji was no autocrat. He could have imposed his will on anybody but when he did impose it, it was only through his love and affection and through the regard we had for him and for his wisdom. Often we argued with him, fought him, and sometimes even convinced him of our point of view.

The main thing we have to keep in mind is the emotional integration of India. We must guard against being swept away by momentary passion, whether it is religion misapplied to politics or communalism or provincialism or casteism. We have to build up this great country into a mighty nation, mighty not in the ordinary sense of the word, that is, having great armies and all that, but mighty in thought, mighty in action, mighty in culture and mighty in its peaceful service of humanity.

AT THE CROSS ROADS

We are at the cross roads of history and we are facing great historical problems on which depends our future. So, whether we are big men or small, we have to undertake the work of big men because only big people—big in mind, big in vision, big in determination—can face big problems. This is the first point I should like to impress upon you to realise the extraordinary character of what has happened, which has changed or will change our whole national outlook and our history. If we are to face this adequately, as we have every intention of doing, then we have to think in a big way. We have to forget many of our problems which normally pursue us and see this big problem which governs us all.

It may be—and there are some indications that it will be—that in solving the big problem we shall almost automaticlally solve many of our smaller problems, conflicts, controversies, etc. At the same time, it is clear that this big problem will require a tremendous effort on the nations part and those of us who have been placed by fate and circumstances in a position of governmental authority, whether at the Centre or in the States, have a great responsibility which all of us put together can and will shoulder.

Chinese threat

The Chinese invasion, in its quantity and quality, came almost like a thunderbolt, and reactions in India have also come like a thunderbolt. The response of the people all over the country, of all classes, of all areas, has been truly magnificent and wonderful. Most of the problems and conflicts that filled our newspapers have become things of the past. That itself shows the stuff that our people are made of. It is one thing to get entangled in small matters, but another to rise above those matters, when a big crisis comes. While much has happened in the past to depress us, what has now happened has heartened me and, I am sure, heartened all of you.

We might say that this terrible shock has occasioned almost a new birth of the Indian spirit and the soul of India awakened again, after some stop. All that we, who are privileged to serve India, can say is that we shall do our utmost to be worthy of this responsibility and not to allow any personal, group or other conisderations to come in the way. Constitutionally there might be a Central Government and the State Government, but actually we are all one.

THREAT TO OUR SECURITY

China, which had claimed and still claims to be anti-imperialist, is pursuing a course today for which comparisons can only be sought in the eighteenth and nineteeth centuries. The very champions of anti-imperialisms, that is the People's Government of China, are now following the course of aggression and imperialist expansion. No self-respecting country which loves its freedom and integrity can possibly submit to this challenge. Certainly India, this dear land of ours, will never submit to it whatever the consequences.

I must confess that the Chinese attempt to make falsehood appear to be the truth and the truth to be the falsehood has amazed me. To say that we are committing

aggression on Chinese territory is a kind of double talk which is very difficult for a man of my simple mind to understand. We are committing aggression on ourselves! We are committing aggression on the soil of our own country! And they defend it by coming over the mountains into our territory! It is really extraordinary to what length people can go to justify their misdeeds.

Pak's attitude

I was *surprised* and grieved at some of the statements of the President of Pakistan. I do not expect him to say things which I like or which we may approve of, but the context of some of these statements and the way in which India was made the subject of his attacks in foreign countries did seem to me very peculiar and undesirable. It is not normally done, more especially by Heads of States. It showed a mental approach which I thought was deplorable. The approach was one of hatred of India, dislike that India should make any progress, and generally a basic policy which did not think positively of Pakistan but negatively of what should not happen to India.

President Ayub Khan has said that if the Kashmir question is settled according to his liking, then all would be well. I am convinced more than ever that this question of India and Pakistan is not dependant on Kashmir and on what happens to Kashmir. It has deeper roots, unfortunately, in the minds of the rulers of Pakistan. If the Kashmir question was removed from the scene, even then the Pakistan authorities—I do not think the people are concerned in this—would fiercely attack India because their whole policy is anti-Indian, based on dislike of India and envy of India making progress. This is the basic policy of Pakistan and it is difficult to deal with it. One can judge our policies and their policies. We do not go about talking about Pakistan all the time. We may occasionally refer to it. We do not curse Pakistan. We want friendship with Pakistan and its people. We want Pakistan to progress, while in Pakistan the major subject of debate is always India, dislike and hatred of India. This is extraordinary. They have developed a complex. Instead of looking after Pakistan's progress, which we would welcome, they think their progress consists somehow in denigrating India.

Rulers of Pak

It is very difficult for us to deal with this kind of mental complex but you can see how it has come about. The whole origin of Pakistan was not based on a positive concept. It was based on the concept of hatred. The brave people of Pakistan, who fought for independence shoulder to shoulder with us, suddenly found themselves ruled by people who had taken no part in the independence struggle. They had taken part against independence. People who had supported the British rule became the rulers of Pakistan. They had no roots in the independence movement. They had opposed it. Socially speaking, they belonged to the big landlord class. The result was that there was enormous difference between what took place in India and what took place in Pakistan. Before we came into the Government, we had some kind of an economic policy, an agrarian policy, a policy in regard to landlordism and the like. And the record of the past twelve years has been an attempt to bring about these changes in India, and the attempt continues.

In Pakistan, there was no such background. The only background was hatred of India, dislike of India and fear of India. Why fear? India would not attack them, both because our whole background is against such a course and because our minds are full of the Five-Year Plans and our economic planning. We wanted peace to develop our country. But the Pakistan authorities had no such thing to fill their minds. The only thing there was, was hatred and fear of India.

A Contrast

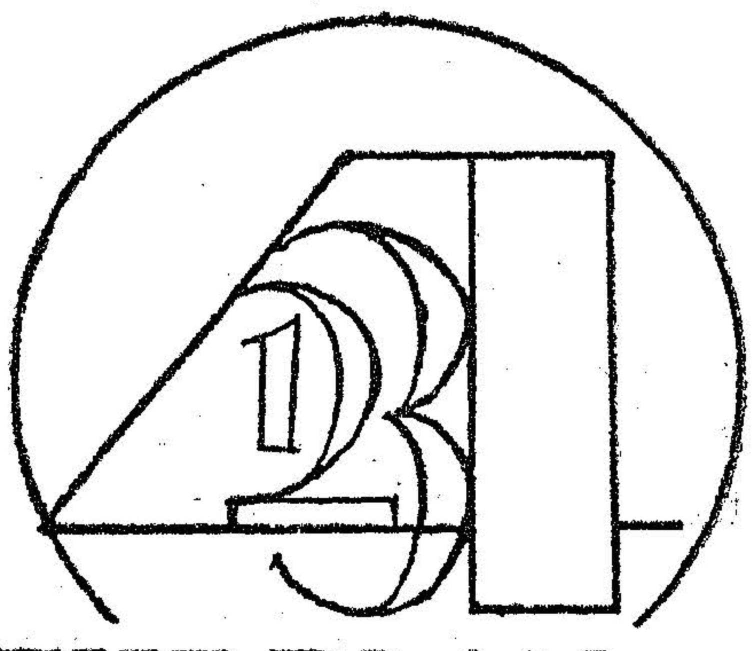
Kashmir comes in, because in Kashmir they are the guilty party. People from Pakistan or through Pakistan came to Kashmir, invaded Kashmir and committed arson, rape and every kind of crime. Kashmir acceded to India, legally, practically and in every way. That is a position which has been accepted by the Commission which the United Nations served here. When the issue dragged on at the U.N., it was decided by the Kashmir Government, in consultation with us, that they could not stop the progress of the people of Kashmir.

In spite of all difficulties, Kashmir has made very considerable progress. In education, it has made remarkable progress considering that it started almost from scratch. In other spheres too, such as power development, and some small industries and medium industries, it is making progress. Look at the two pictures; on one side you have been making progress; on the other you have that bit of Kashmir which is under Pakistan occupation doing practically nothing except singing songs of hatred. The difference is amazing. When people in Pakistan talk about plebiscite, etc., in Kashmir it does rather surprise one that a country which has given up the whole business of elections should advise another country to have plebiscite and elections.

A situation has, therefore, arisen which calls upon all of us to meet it effectively and preserve the freedom and integrity of our Motherland. In this task, in defending our frontiers and our Motherland, we have

sought help from all friendly countries. This help that is given is unconditional and without any strings. It does not, therefore, affect directly our policy of non-alignment which we follow. Those countries which have helped us have themselves recognised this and made it clear that they do not expect us to leave that policy.

Much has been said about our unpreparedness. The one real fact is that our whole mentality has been governed by an approach of peace. I hope that our nation, much lessmy humble self, will never be brutalised because it is a strange idea that one can only be strong by being brutal. I reject that idea completely. Our strength lies in other factors. I hope that India, which is essentially a gentle and peace loving country, will retain that mind even though it may have to carry on war, with all its consequences, to the utmost.



ON WITH THE PLAN

The basis of the Plan is to strengthen the nation, and to increase production. Nothing is required more than production when you have such a problem to face. I am leaving out the military aspect, which is for our experts and soldiers to deal with. But the civil aspect is an essential part of any war effort (of this kind). The civil aspect is important, production is important, training of technical personnel is important.

It becomes important to look at the Plan as an essential part of our effort. Therefore, all idea of giving up the Plan, which some people in their short-sightedness suggest is very wrong. However, we shall have to examine the Plan, stick to essentials and somewhat slow down those things that are not essential now.

We are in the middle of our Third Five-Year Plan. There can be no question of our giving up this Plan or reducing any element of it. We may adapt it to the new requirements here and there. But, essentially the major projects of the Plan must be pursued and implemented, because it is in that way that we shall strengthen our country not only in the present crisis but in the years to come.

I hope, therefore, that no conflict will arise in any persons mind whether we should go ahead with the Third Five-Year Plan or devote ourselves to the war effort. The Plan is part of the war effort. The principle thing is for us to devote ourselves to forge the national will to freedom and to work hard to that end. There is no time-limit to this. We shall carry the struggle as long as we do not win, because we cannot submit to the aggression or to the domination of others.

VICTORY WILL BE OURS

The conflict may continue, for long. We must prepare ourselves mentally and otherwise. We must have faith in ourselves for it and I am certain that that faith and our preparations will triumph. No other result is conceivable. Let there be this faith and fixed determination to free our country from the aggressor.

What then are we to do about it ? We must steel our wills and direct the energy and resources of the nation to this one end. We must change our procedure from slow moving methods of peace time to those that produce results quickly. We must build up our military strength by all means at our disposal.

But military strength is not by itself enough. What we really want is the whole people mobilised for this effort doing their separate jobs whether it is in the field, the factory or the battle field thus combining together and stengthening the nation and bringing success to us. We have to be armed, therefore, not only by weapons of warfare but by weapons of agriculture and industry as well.

Price of Freedom

We do not minimise our task. Let no man minimise it or have illusions about it. It is not a thing which we can deal with by momentary enthusiasm. It is a long effort that we require a difficult effort and we shall have to go out to do our utmost.

We shall have to carry a heavy burden, all of us, whatever our vocations may be. The price of freedom will have to be paid in full measure and no price is too great for the freedom of our people and our Motherland.

The burden on us is going to be great. We must add greatly to our savings by the purchase of Bonds to help the finance production, and meet the increasing cost of National Defence. We must prevent any rise in prices and we must realise that those who seek to profit at a time of national difficulty are anti-national and injure the nation.

Our duty

We must avoid any panic because that is bad at any time and there is no reason for it. We have behind us the strength of a united nation. Let us rejoice because of this and apply to the major task of today that is preserving our complete freedom and integrity and the removal of all those who commit aggression on India's sacred territory.

Do not believe in rumours. Do not listen to those who have faint hearts. This is a time of trial and testing for all of us and we have to steel ourselves to the task.

I want to make a pledge here and now that we shall see this matter to the end and the end will have to be victory for India. "*Jai Hind*" has truly acquired a new and vital meaning for us in the special context of the present—"Victory to our Land".

There has been a great deal of expression of determination of India—a great enthusiasm which has heartened us—People, even poor people, have been contributing to our Defence Fund and in many other ways people have shown their determination. I hope this will continue in an ever increasing measure. We will not waver.

We are going ahead whatever happens with the firm conviction in the righteousness of our cause and that success and victory will be ours. I want you to join in this conviction and not to be down-hearted at any time. And let us all say today, with the real meaning

"*JAI HIND*".

Vigilance and Sacrifice

The independence and integrity of a country can be protected only through the sacrifices and vigilance of the people.

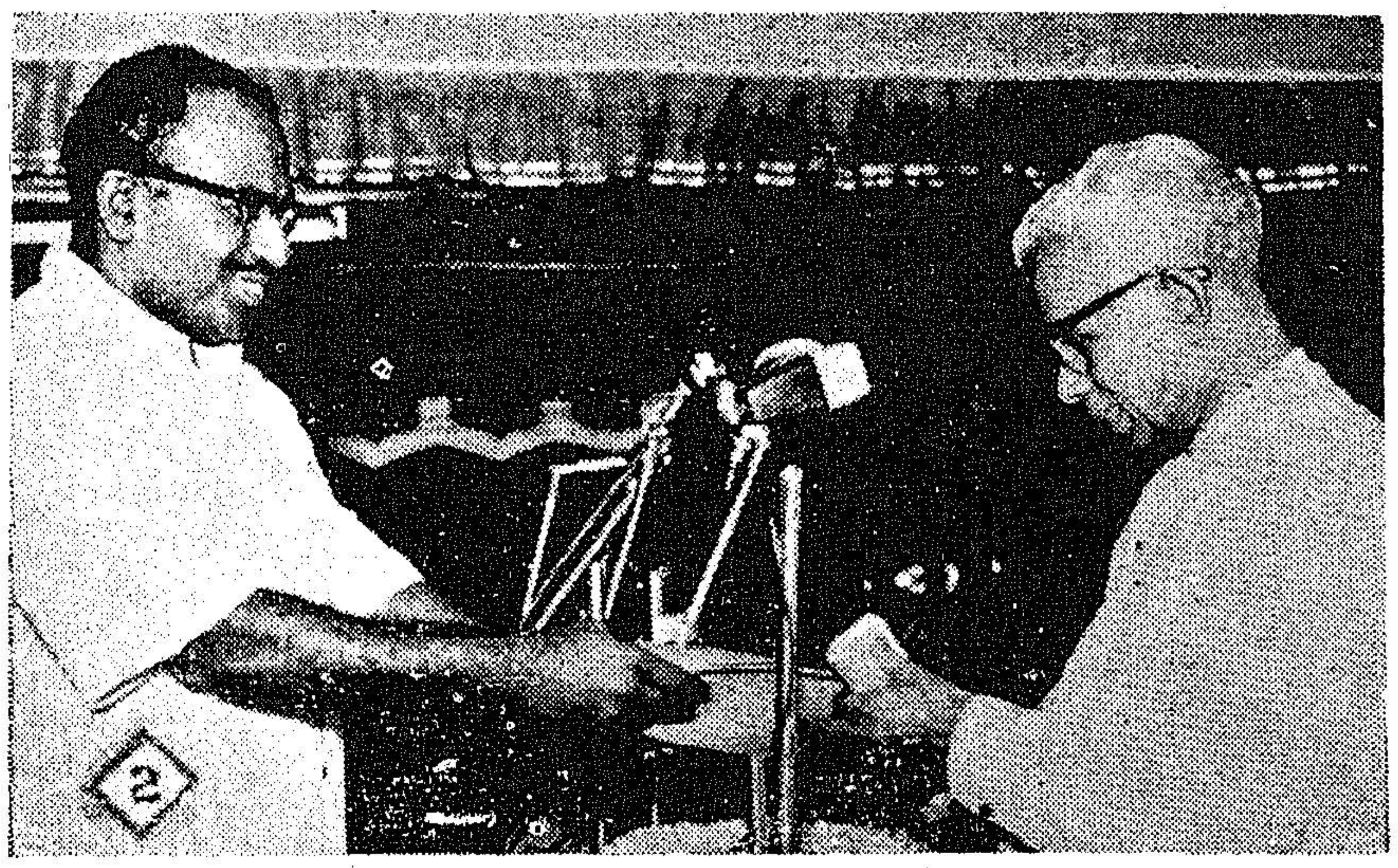
—*Jawaharlal Nehru.*

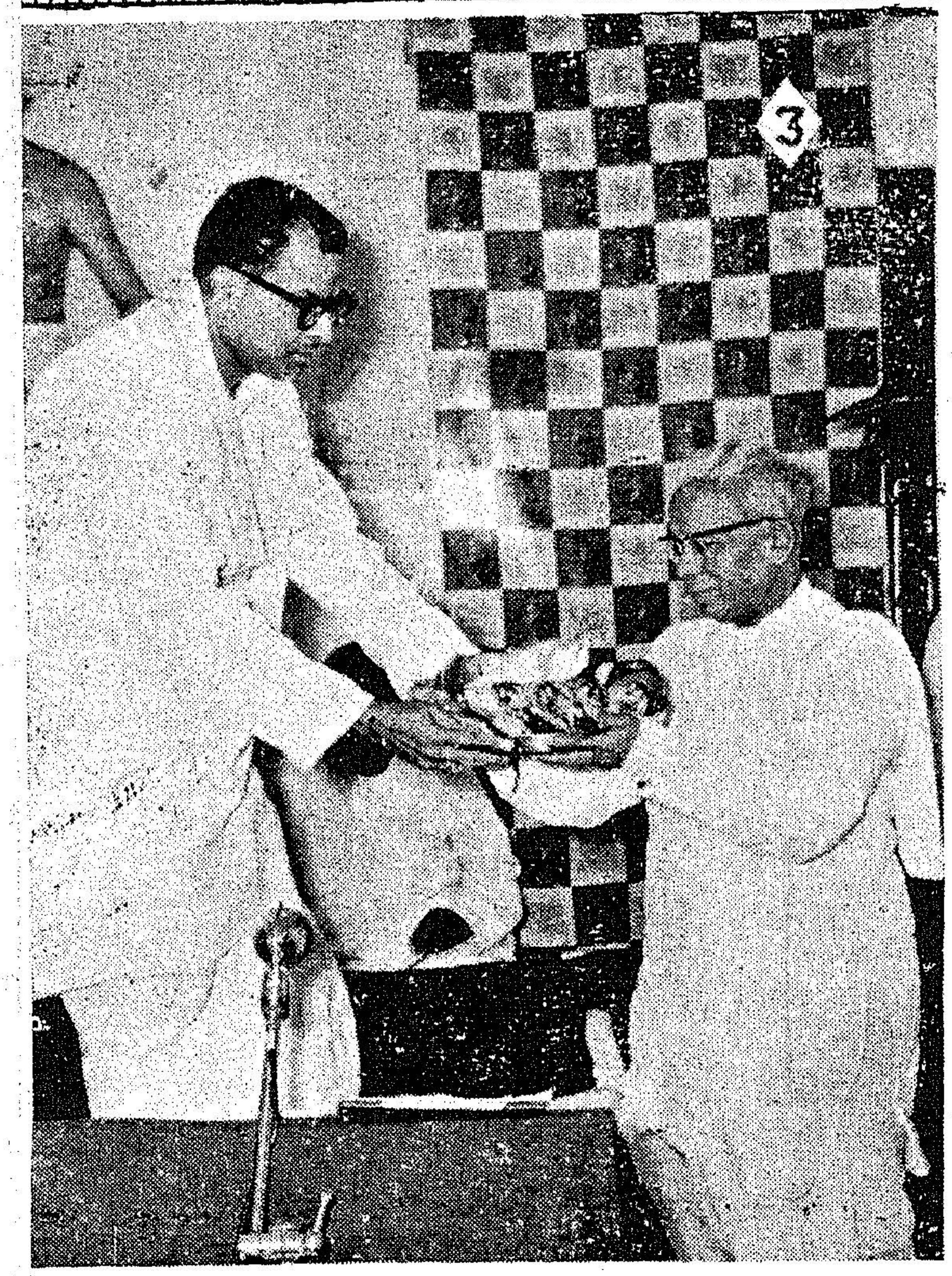
DONATE LIBERALLY

The Chairman of the Citizens' Central Council, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has set up a Kashmir Committee with a Relief Sub-Committee. It has started functioning and the office is situated in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. All donations in cash or kind for relief of those who have been uprooted or otherwise distressed in Jammu and Kashmir will be greatly appreciated.

The Relief Sub-Committee appeals to the citizen of India to donate in money and in kind, specially woollen clothing and blankets, generously. These donations can be sent to the Citizens' Central Council at the above address. Consignments will be carried free of freight on the railways. Cheques should be made out in the name of the Chairman, Citizens' Central Council.

People Contribute Liberally





If anybody hitherto had any doubt about our lack of unity or sense of purpose what is now going on all over the country should certainly serve as an eye opener. We witness everywhere a desire to safeguard our country's freedom and integrity. People support the Government in its efforts to throw back the aggressor with firm determination. The people of Tamilnad were always in the forefront. In keeping with their tradition they—men and women alike—have come forward to contribute to the National Defence Fund. Students, workers, professionals, businessmen, to mention only a few all are contributing to the National Defence Fund in an unending stream. They also contribute in kind. These contributions are being handed over to the military authorities for distribution among Jawans.

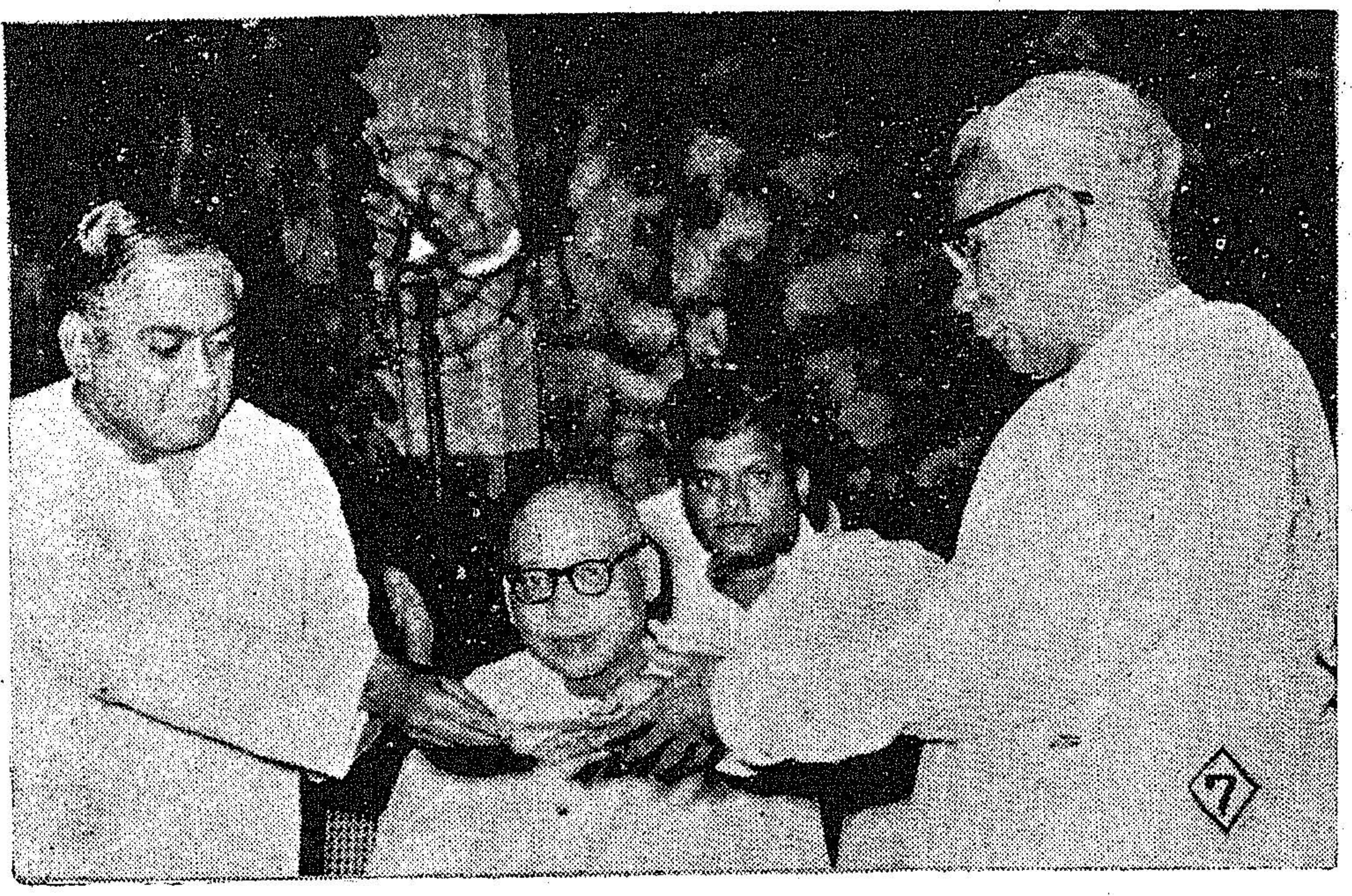
1. Sri K. Kamaraj, A.I.C.C. President, presenting gifts to a Military Officer fo the jawans.

2. Chief Minister receiving Rs. 22,788 (one day salary) donated by the Government Servants in Dharmapuri division.

3. Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation, presenting a sum of Rs. 1,53,943·95 to the Chief Minister for National Defence Fund on behalf of the Officers and Staff of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

4. Representatives of the Pathan Society of Madras, presenting Rs. 15,496 for the National Defence Fund.

To National Defence Fund



5. Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health receiving Rs. 10,001 towards National Defence Fund from Sri K. A. Thangavelu, cine artiste, raised through a cultural performance by V. O. Chidambaram Pillai Desiya Valibar Sangam.

6. Students and Staff of S. I. E. T. Women's College contributed Rs. 6,500.

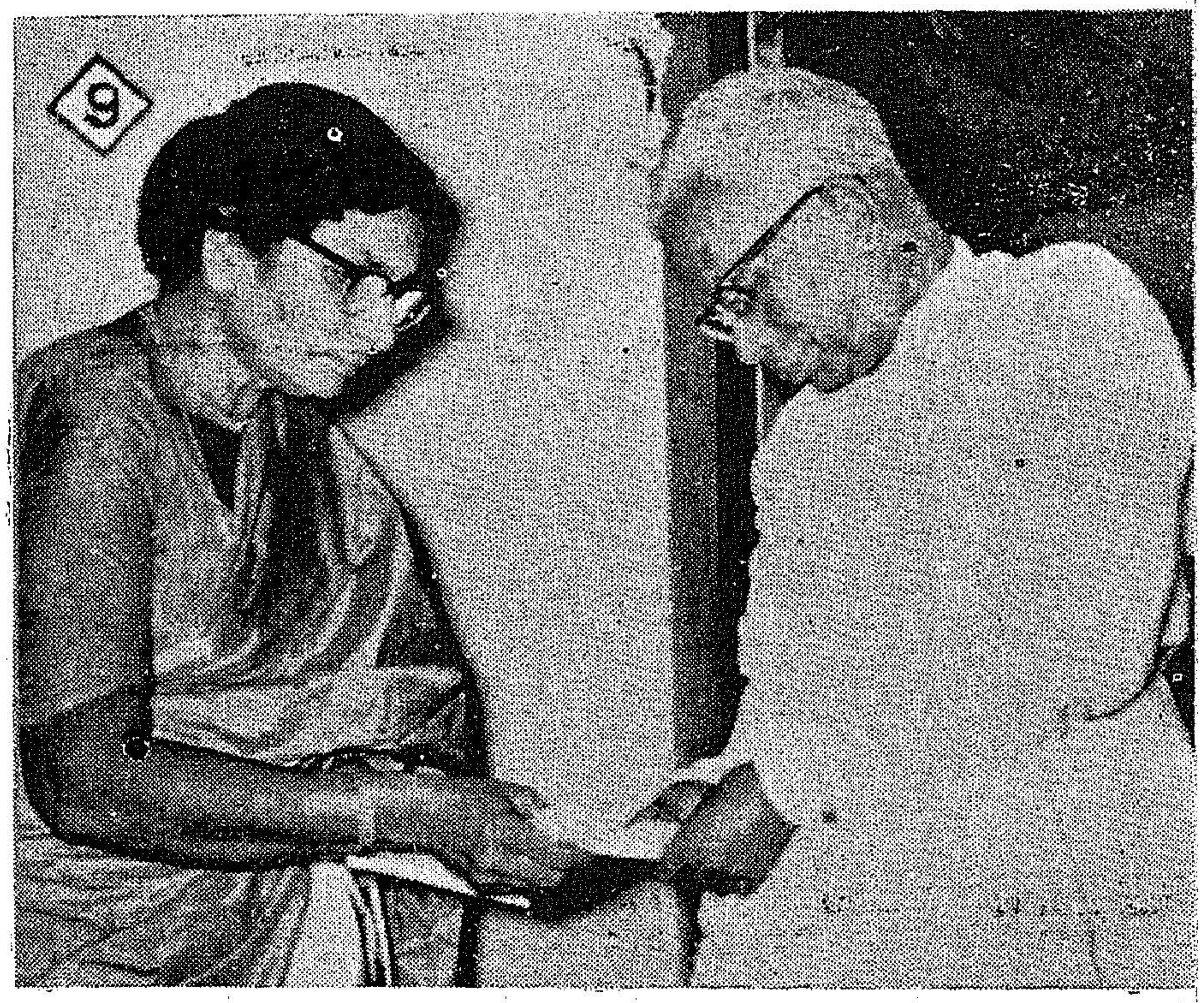
7. Sri M. P. Nachimuthu presenting a cheque for Rs. 10,001 on behalf of the Tamilnad Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. Sri S. V. Ramasamy, Union Deputy Minister for Railway presided over the function (sitting with spectacle).

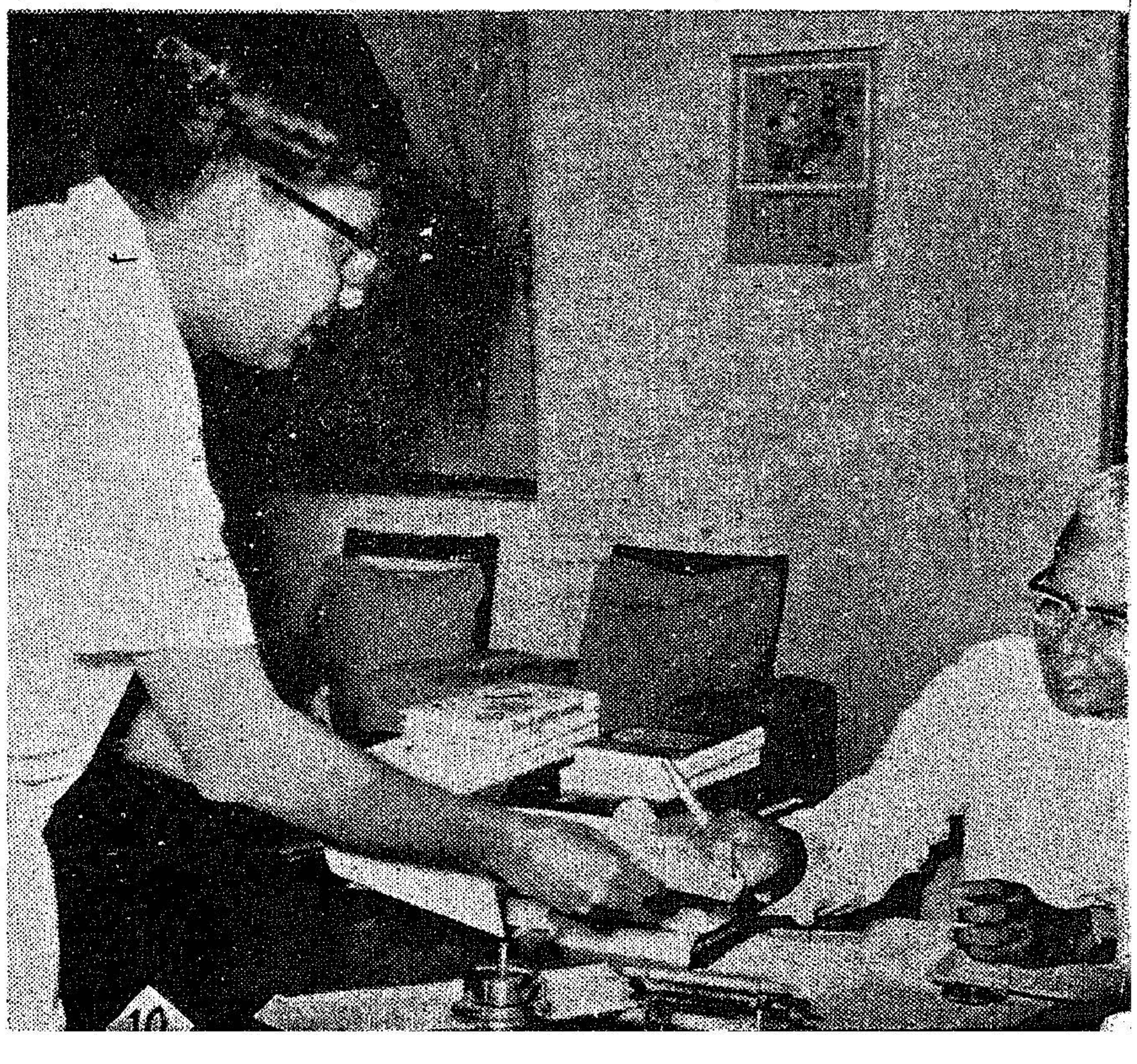
8. Sri Sahul Hamid presenting to the Chief Minister a rifle at Kancheepuram.

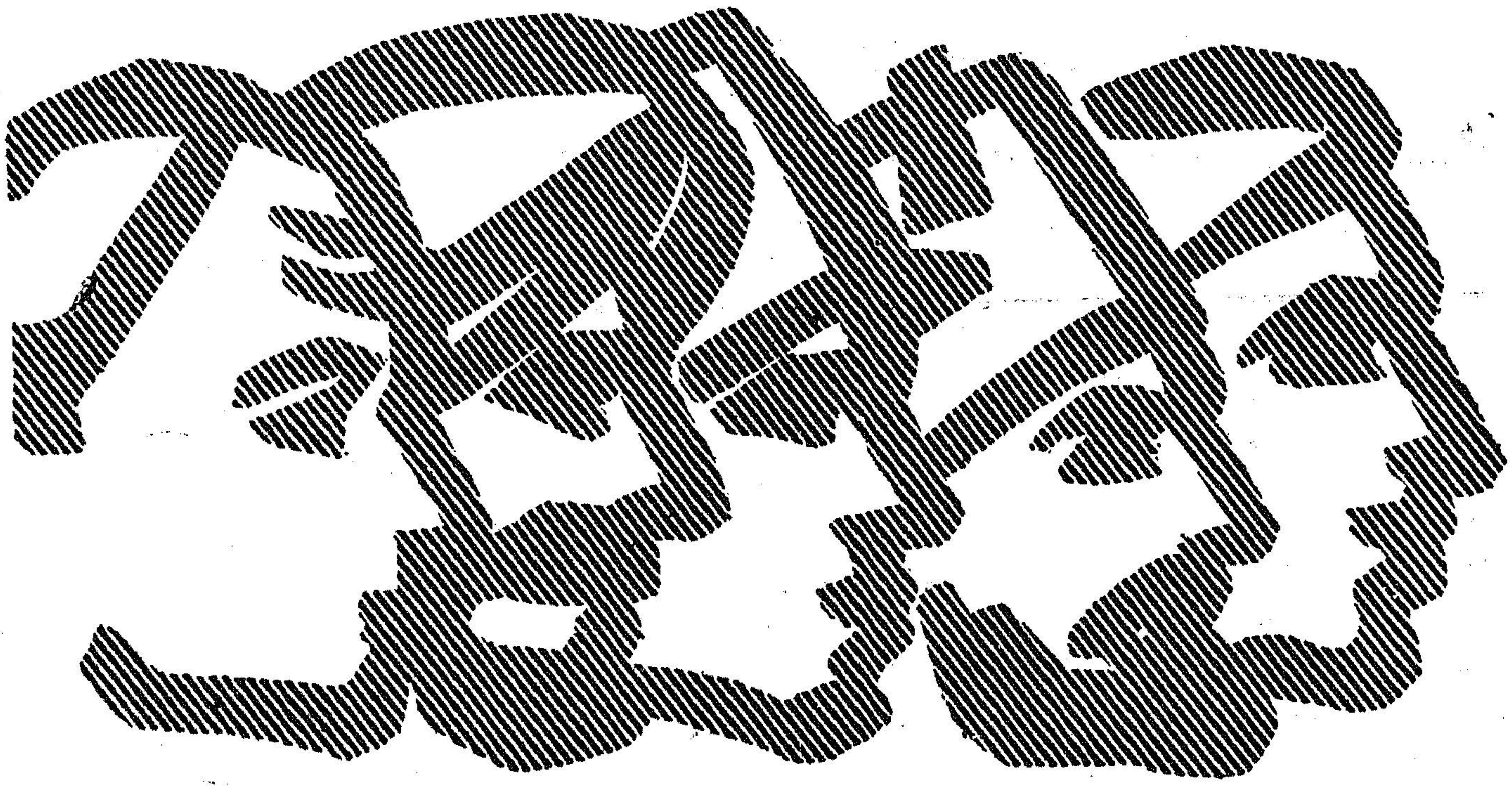
9. Smt. T. A. Varghese presenting a cheque for Rs. 8,001 on behalf of the Gandhinagar Ladies Club, Adyar.

10. Director of State Transport presenting a cheque for Rs. 6,103 collected as Re. 1 per car for tarring of the headlights during black-out.

11. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam presenting gifts parcels for Jawans worth about Rs. 20,000 on behalf of the Committee for "Troops' Amenities and Welfare of Jawans Families" to an Air Force Officer.







**Millions of hearts beating as one.
Small rivulets flowing into a mighty river.**

Such is our free society of many communities living together in peace and harmony. This society is worth preserving, worth fighting for. Remember, your neighbour is as important to this society as you.

ONE GREAT COUNTRY
ONE GREAT PEOPLE

DA 65/F4

Food Production Drive and the District officers

In a broadcast to the nation last month the Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, called upon the people to work with the same dedication, the same zeal and the same determination which inspired and motivated the warrior in the battle front. He said that the preservation of freedom was not the task of soldiers alone. The whole nation had to be strong.

Our long term objective must be to achive self-sufficiency in food not by self-denial but by producing enough within our country in order to feed and build up a nation which is healthy and strong. Dependence on food imports is not only bad for the economic health of our country but it undermines also our self-confidence and self-respect. We have to stand on our own legs and a beginning has got to be made right now towards self-sufficiency in food. The food front today is almost as vital as the military front. The officials at district level have an important roll here.

The events of the past few weeks have roused the entire nation to a new and deeply felt awareness of its responsibilities. Foremost among them is the preservation of our freedom. We were suddenly faced with an unprecedented challenge, but this was met swiftly and effectively. The brave Indian soldier and the air-man provided the answer. Who were these brave warriors to whom crippling injuries were of no consequences who courted death with a smile, so that India may live with freedom and honour? They were our sons and our brothers.

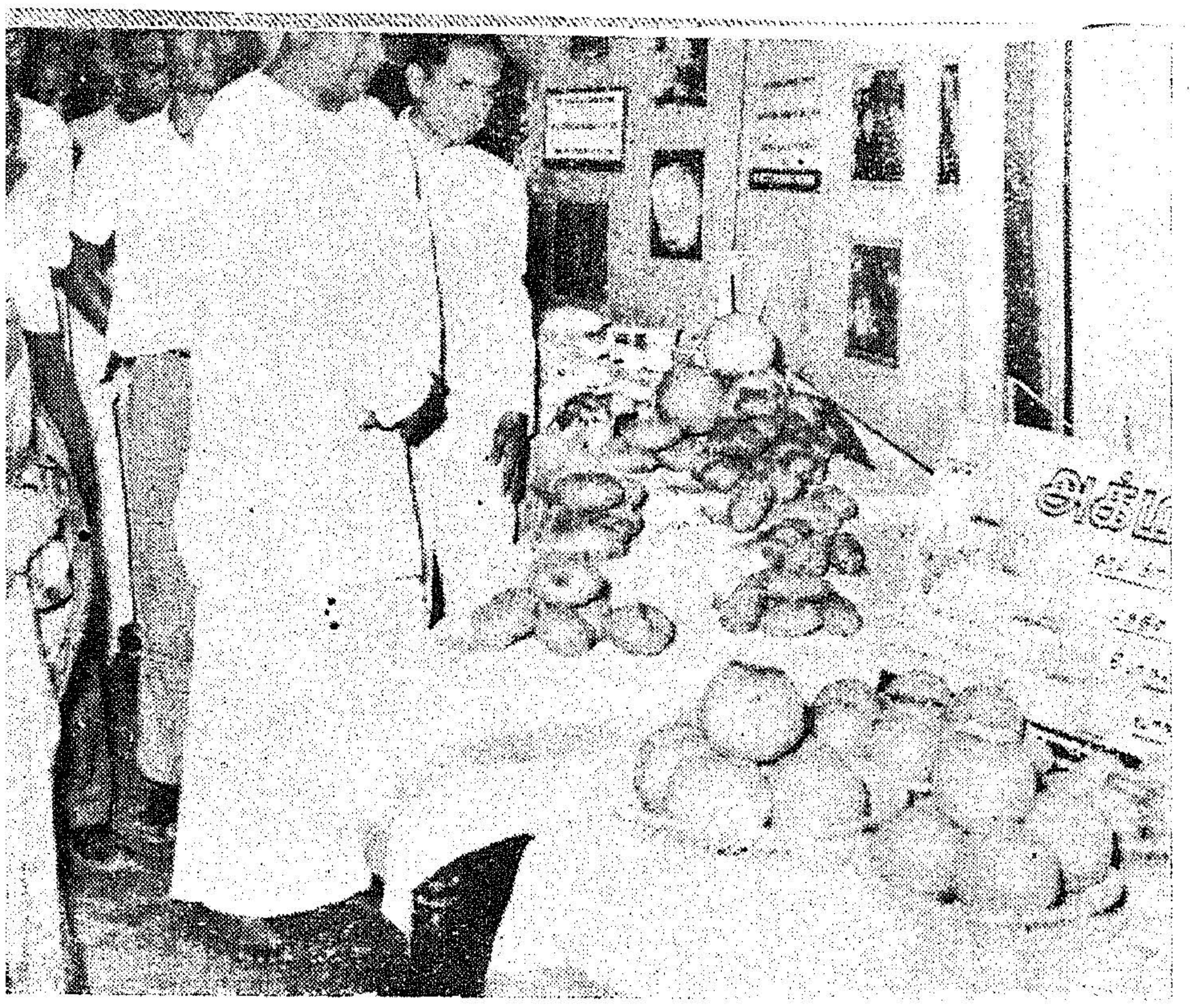
They have shown the way and we are all so proud of them. But the task is not yet done. In fact this is a task which is continuous and which will always have the first call on our resources and on our lives.

The preservation of freedom, my countrymen, is not the task of soldiers alone. The whole nation has to be strong. We all have to work in our respective spheres with the same dedication, the same zeal and the same determination as inspired and motivated the warrior in the battle front. And this has to be shown not by mere words, but by actual deeds.

The one lesson which we all must learn and whose implications we must all accept deep down in our hearts is that for the preservation of freedom we must have the necessary internal strength and that we must be as self-reliant as possible. We have to build up our economy in such a manner as to be self-sufficient in certain essential sectors.

Food production

I wish to speak to you about the all important subject of food production. I consider self-sufficiency in food to be no less important than an impregnable defence system for the preservation of our freedom and independence. Our long term objective must be to achieve



Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home, looking at the vegetables grown under the vegetable development scheme.

self-sufficiency in food not by self-denial but by producing enough within our country in order to feed and build up a nation which is healthy and strong. Dependence on food imports is not only bad for the economic health of our country but it undermines also our self-confidence and self-respect. We have to stand on our own legs and a beginning has got to be made right now towards self-suficiency in food. The food front today is at almost vital as the military front.

General aspect of Agriculture

The measure of the present deficit in our food production is provided by the quantum of annual imports. These imports, however, constitute less than eight per cent of the foodgrains that we consume in the country. Surely, it should not be impossible to make good this deficit provided we can made an all out effort. Let us make a beginning straightway. The Rabi sowing season is upon us, and this is the most crucial period of the agricultural year. On what we are able to do now, will rest the fortunes of our country in the coming year. Our aim, our objective, our slogan should be "Two grains should now grow where only one grew before".

When it comes to agriculture, my brother cultivators know much more than I do. I shall therefore confine myself only to some general aspects of this matter. Firstly, increase in agricultural production would mean intensive cultivation and raising of more than one crop on a plot of land, where only one grew before. If two crops are already being taken, then we must strive for even a third. This is not at all difficult with proper rotation. We must also try wherever possible to grow some minor crop along with the major crop.

As you are aware, our overall supplies of fertilisers are inadequate. Foreign exchange being so scarce, we would not be able to import enough to meet all our requirements. We have, therefore, to make good this deficiency by concentrating all attention on increased composting, per unit of material. Compost has higher nitrogen and other nutrient contents than ordinary cowdung manure. All steps should, therefore, be taken to utilise our resources to increase composting to the maximum extent possible. Under the existing circumstances, this is absolutely indispensable for securing a substantial increase in agricultural production.

Irrigation

The success of agriculture as you know, depends on irrigation. It is a pity that all areas have not got the irrigational facilities, they require. But wherever such facilities are available, they must be put to the most economic and maximum possible use. Advance action for the utilisation of full irrigational potential should be taken. This year the rainfall all over the country has been below normal. The Rabi crops are naturally threatened with lack of moisture. This should not, however, deter us from making brave efforts for achieving the goal that we have set before us. The requirements of irrigation should be met by digging temporary kutcha wells, if traditional sources of irrigation are not able to meet the demand of our high targets.

In the present emergency every area should try to grow whatever cereal or oilseed or other useful crop that can grow in the area with the availability of water and other climatic conditions. Every bit of land should be cultivated. Even in cities, every little plot of land, every bit of garden that can be made available, should be used for growing of vegetables. A well-kept kitchen garden should be a matter of pride to every household that has the space for it; and much can also be done in raising quick growing fruit trees like banana and papaya.

Equitable distribution

So far I have been talking about the need for a determined endeavour to increase substantially the production of food within the country in order to attain self-sufficiency. Obviously, the production of food is not an end in itself. The objective is to feed all the people. We must aim at equitable distribution. Here again, it is the cultivator and the farmer who can be of the greatest help. They have to feed the workers in factories and mines, landless labourers who work for wages, the city dwellers and above all,

the men of the Armed Forces, who are defending our frontiers. My farmer friends, you may certainly keep enough for your requirements. But you must consider it your national obligation to make the rest available to accredited agencies. You have already been assured of a fair price.

Farmers and traders

I want to address myself especially to the bigger farmers who are better off and who have some holding capacity. I would ask them earnestly to come forward and to help the nation by marketing the entire surplus which they may have. This is the best service they can render to the country in these days of emergency. Withholding of supplies causes distress and this, I am sure, every one would want to avoid. I would ask all the farmers to adopt the slogan—'produce more and market more'. There should be organisations in every village to enthuse the Kisans, and I hope the village Panchayats and producers' co-operatives will take the lead in this. In our freedom struggle the Kisans of India played so notable a part. I am confident that they will stand by the country in its present hour of need.

I would also appeal to the traders not to withhold supplies. Above all, they must ensure that the essential foodstuffs are made available to the public at reasonable prices. I am glad that the trading community has tried to keep down the prices and I am hopeful that in these difficult days, they will continue to display the same public spiritedness. A great responsibility devolves on them at this time of emergency.

It is equally necessary that the consumer must not hoard foodgrains but purchase only what he needs for his immediate requirements. There is no need for extra purchases. There must be equality of sacrifice and the consumer can help a great deal by exercising self-restraint.

Restraint on consumption

While we are specially thankful to the United States of America and to some other friendly countries for the food which they have been giving us as aid, we must be prepared for a situation when we may not be able to import all that we need. If there is enough food, each one of us will eat adequately. If, on the other hand, there is shortage, each one must be willing cheerfully to make a sacrifice.

While we are trying to step up the production of food within the country, the attainment of self-sufficiency would naturally take some time. In the intervening period, there must be restraint on consumption. Conspicuous consumption must be strictly avoided not only in respect of cereals but also of other foodstuffs. Parties, dinners and lunches are not in tune with the time at all. At weddings, there should be no exhibition of ostentation. There is no need for many dishes to be served. Hotels and restaurants also have to keep in line with the present day requirements. Austerity is the need of the hour and it must be encouraged by strong public opinion.

I would like to say a special word about the housewife and the vital role she has to play in the present emergency Our women can help in inducing a change in the dietary habits of the people by introducing in the family diet items that are grown in the area but are not consumed. We may have our menu partly in wheat and partly in other cereals like maize, barley, bajra or gram. The lady of the house should economise on the consumption of cereals and make a conscious effort to eliminate wastage which unfortunately one does come across even these days. In well-to-do families, where the diet can be supplemented by items like vegetables, fruits, meat, fish and poultry, every effort has to be made to cut down on the consumption of cereals. I wish such families would plan at least some cereal free meals every week. The women of India have always made their own contribution in the service of the country—let them in this vital matter of austerity and conservation of food, again take the lead.

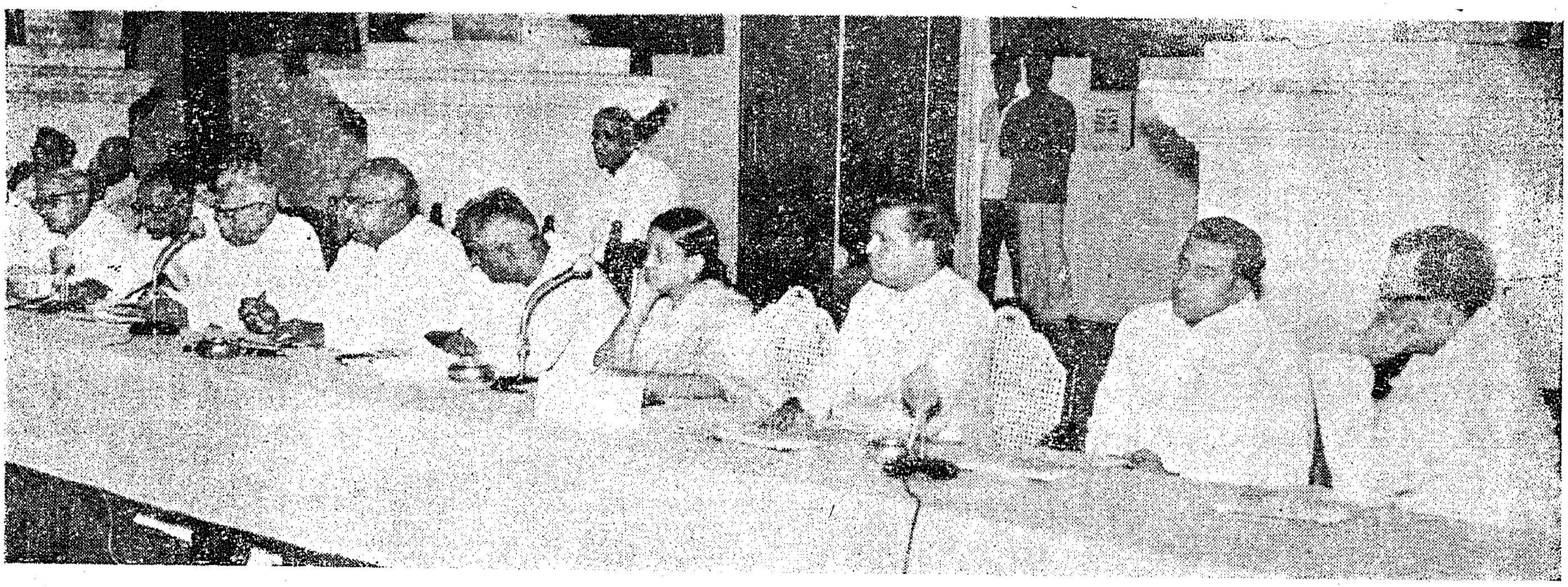
District Plan

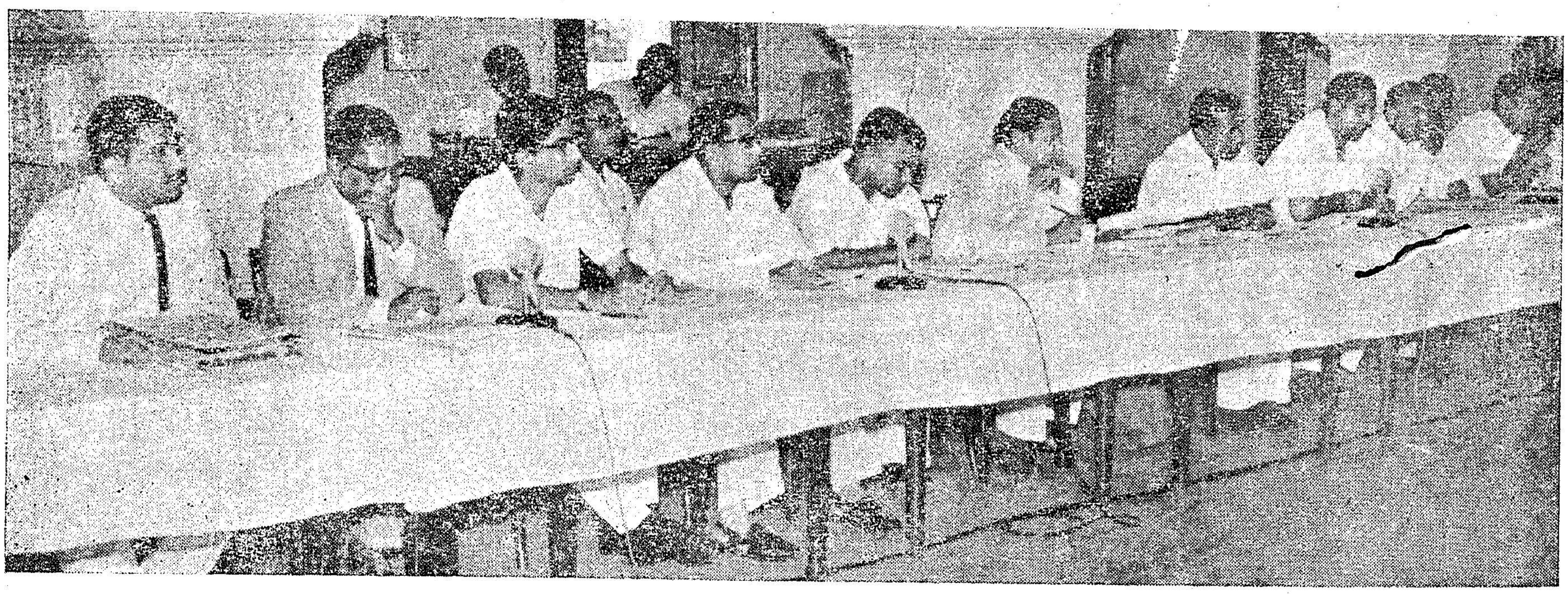
As I said earlier, the next Rabi season will commence shortly and the coming three or four weeks are, therefore, of great importance. First and foremost you have to sow all available land and no patch should be regarded as too small for the purpose. For assisting you, in every possible way, the whole machinery of the Government is being geared up. I am requesting the Chief Ministers to issue immediate instructions to the District Officers for launching a food production drive within their Districts.

In this the Community Development Organisation will have to play a vital role. There has to be and there must be a well coordinated effort to provide seeds, fertilisers, water and other requirements in the best manner possible. A scheme for the whole district has to be drawn up and groups of villages have to be entrusted to officials whose responsibility it would be to keep in close and direct touch with the farmers and to do everything possible to resolve their difficulties. The entire

team in a District has to work with a sense of dedication in the same manner as a soldier on the battle front. The District Officer should regard himself in all humility as a commander who has to organise this drive and achieve the target which must be clearly laid down. He should delegate all his routine work to some other senior officer of the district administration, reserving his own attention and energies almost exclusively for work connected with agricultural production. The success of these efforts will not be in doubt if officials would apply themselves to the task not merely as a part of their duty but also as a part of the deep obligation which they owe to the country at this crucial hour.

We live in fateful times. The dangers that threaten us have not yet passed. In this moment of crisis, our Jawans have shown the way, can our Kisans lag behind? The Jawan is giving his blood, he is staking his life for the country. I am asking the Kisans to give their toil and their sweat. Let them also go out in their millions to the fields that are waiting to be sown, and with enthusiasm, endeavour and enterprise make every effort possible to increase the production of food. Whatever may befall, let us so conduct ourselves that even by suffering and by sacrifice we succeed in making this country of ours self-sufficient, self-reliant, self-respecting and strong.





Collectors Conference was held at Rajaji Hall on 11th September 1965, Chief Minister presided. Other Ministers also participated.

strong stream, but within a short distance, the stream is divided into two by a large island. The main body of the water flows towards the right and the channel suddenly becomes constricted and the river plunges into a deep chasm which it has carved out. It is from the clouds of spray that eternally overhangs this cauldron that the name Hogenakal or " smoking rock " is derived. The foot of the hill can easily be reached from below the island.

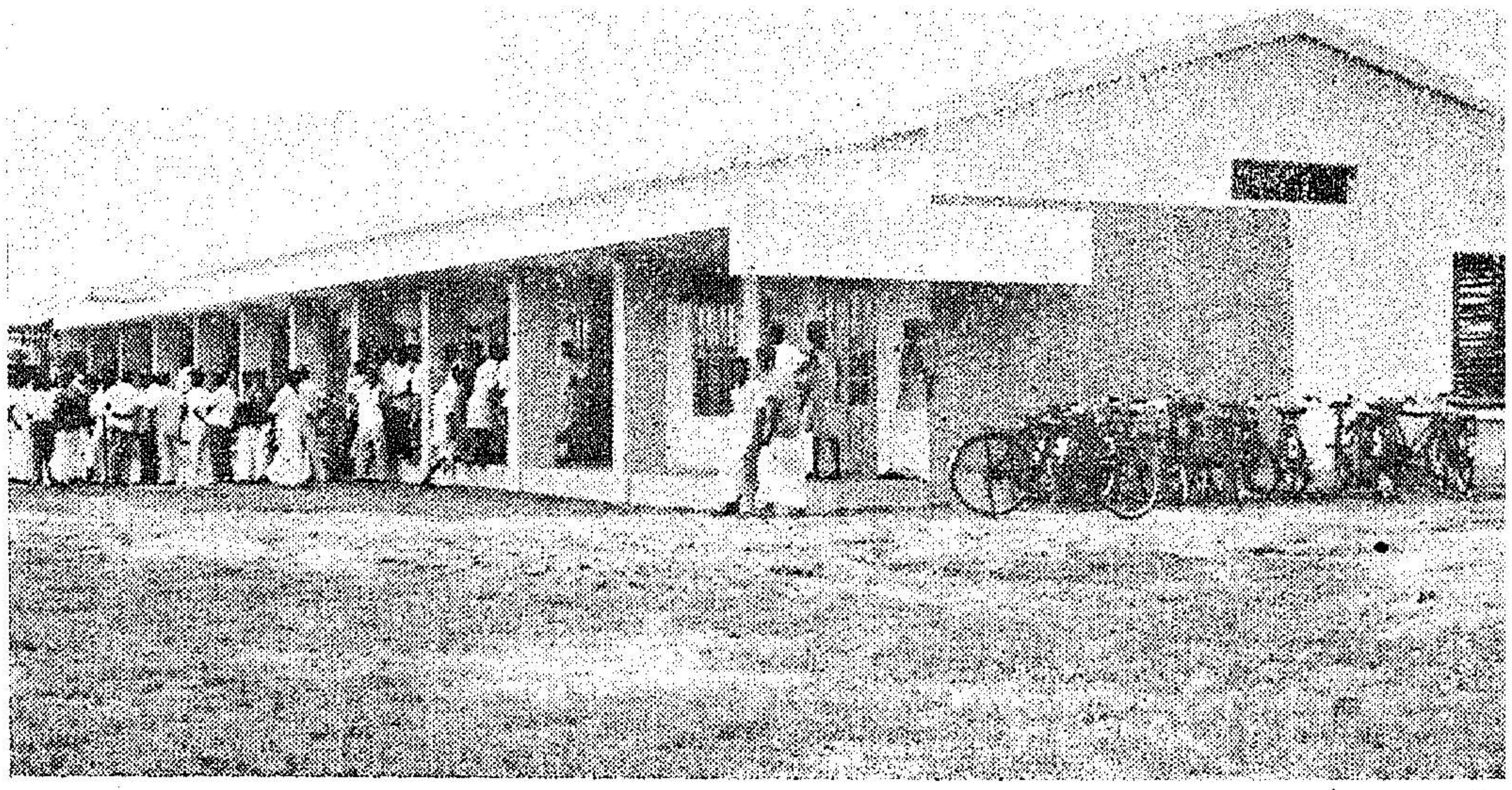
Krishnagiri, Hosur, Thali

The Krishnagiri Reservoir built across the Ponniar river at a cost of Rs. 172·43 lakhs is worth a visit. There is a beautiful park and the climate is very pleasant. It is situated at a distance of six kilometres from Krishnagiri. About 9,000 acres of land has been brought under irrigation by this project.

Since the Hosur taluk is 3,000 feet above sea level, the climate is such that it provides an ideal summer as well as health resort throughout the year.

The Hosur Cattle Farm at Mathagiri, four miles from Hosur, was started in 1924. Before that from 1828, it was under the control of Army Remount Depot. It is the biggest of its kind in the State with an area of 1,646 acres of land of which 955 acres provide for grazing. There are twelve sections in the Farm, viz., central lines, pasture, garden, dairy, poultry, piggery, sheep, veterinary hospital, clinical laboratory, workshop, soil conservation and stores.

Thali, a small town situated near a lake has a fine climate. It is from this lake the Sanathkumaranadhi starts. This town is an ancient one. It has been ruined in the battle between Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. There is also a ruined fort. This town earned the name " Little England " from the British people by its beauty and climate.

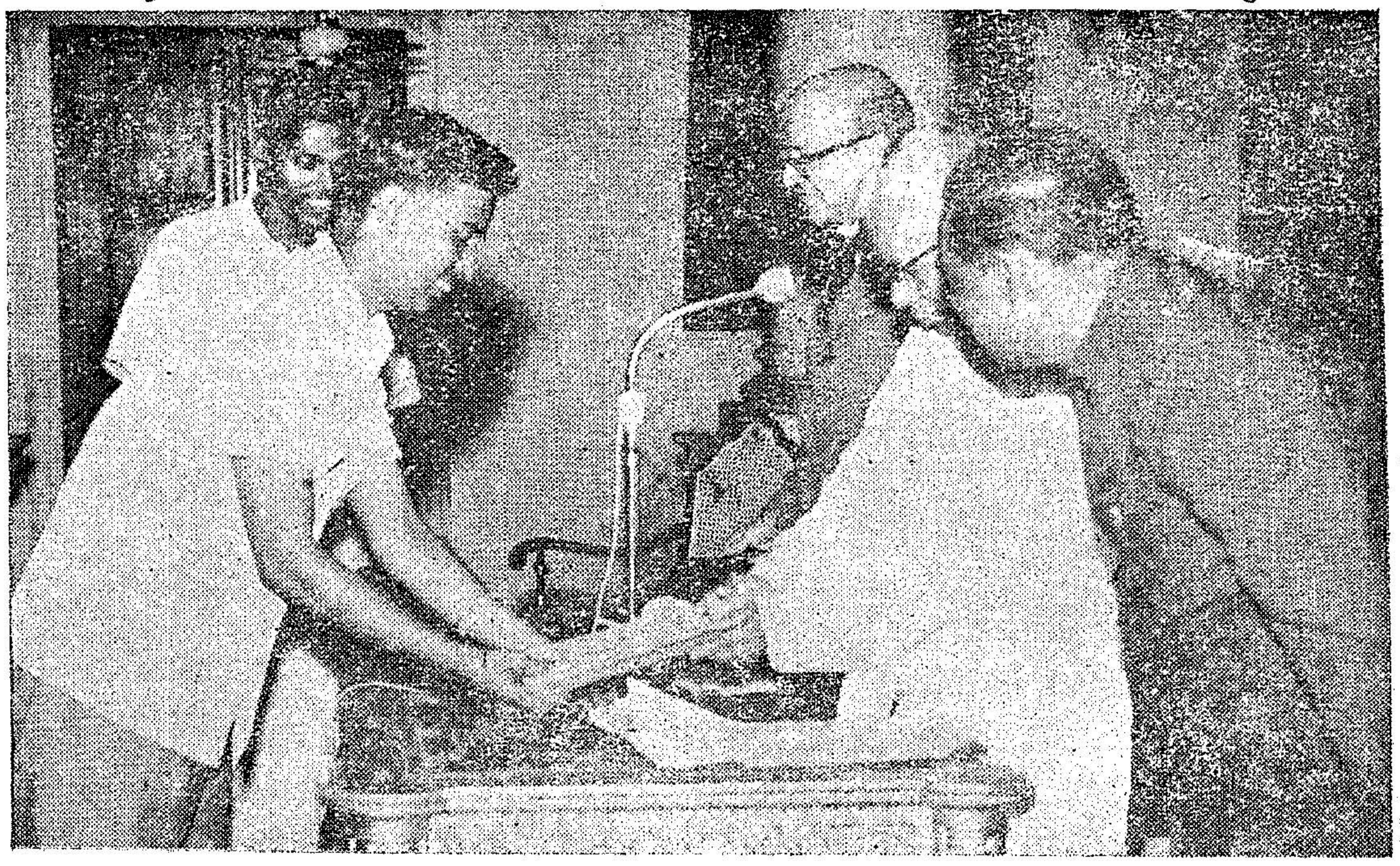


A view of the Government Arts College building at Ponneri near Madras recently inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras.

Thimmapuram, Thirthamalai

The aim of the Model Fruit Farm established at Thimmapuram in Krishnagiri taluk is to guide the farmers in the proper development of fruit gardens. It also multiplies and distributes fruit plants to farmers at concessional rates. Vegetable seeds are also distributed to the public.

There is a Siva temple at Thirthamalai hill, nine miles north of Harur taluk. Every year in the month of Masi (February-March), a big festival is being conducted in this temple. There is a small falls in this hill which is said to have health giving properties. The hill also contains iron ore. About seven miles from here is the holy *Hanumanth Thirtham.* It is believed that this holy water cures several diseases.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras, released a Tamil Shorthand Manual at Rajaji Hall.

IF LIES COULD ONLY WIN WARS

Propaganda as a weapon of war has come to stay. But the use of that weapon varies from country to country. Some use propaganda to bolster the morale of their soldiers and civilians and to put their claims before the world and as such their propaganda is conducted according to certain rules. But there are others who apply only one rule to their propaganda: truth is sin and lies win wars. And the bigger the lie, the greater the victory. The Nazis set the pace in this respect, but some of their disciples, their successors in the brotherhood of dictators, have improved upon the Nazi techniques.

Pakistan's invasion of India on August 5, 1965, was based on a lie and since then it has had to resort to an unending succession of lies to sustain the theories propounded by it.

The August 5 invasion was only a local uprising against Indian oppression. The raiders were "freedom fighters", "Patriots" and "Nujahids". The clandestine radio, blaring forth its falsehoods from Pak territory, was the "Voice of Kashmir", the organisation set up to conduct the thinly veiled invasion of Jammu and Kashmir was a Revolutionary Council. When not a soul stirred in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in support of the raiders and they got a licking at the hands of our security forces, India was accused of suppressing the people's glorious fight for freedom. When the raiders, in desperation, started looting innocent villagers and setting their houses on fire, it was India that was victimising the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

And as lies beget more lies, the process continued. Pak propagandists tried their hard at introducing little vanity for the benefit of their audience. Their next attempt was to dish out large chunks of hypocrisy dressed in sloppy sentiment. The Sikh soldiers were a tough lot for the Pak army and were inflicting telling blows on them. An appeal was, therefore, addressed to them that Pakistanis and Sikhs were brothers, both victims of Indian imperialism, that Sikh religious places were dear to the heart of every Pakistani and nothing could be farther from the thoughts of Pakistani pilots than desecration of such places. While the sop was being doled out to the Sikhs, the thoughtful Pakistani pilots were unloading bombs on Gurudwaras, and on Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs. Since this was contrary to the professions of great solicitude for the Sikhs, Pakistan totally denied all responsibility for the bombings. It must have been the Indians who perpetrated such an atrocity and then blamed it on Pakistan.

Truth is, after all, a sin and lies win wars.

The Gurkhas, too, came in for attention. These valiant soldiers had to be weaned away from their chosen path of duty. The Government of Nepal, therefore, was made to protest against their use by India. Nepal, however, refuted the allegation forthwith. The lie was neatly nailed.

The trouble with the Sikhs and the Gurkhas was that they shot to kill and it was certainly not good for the health of the Pak army.

Then came Pakistan's open aggression in the Chhamb sector and India's defensive action in the Lahore area. The invincible Pakistan army had to win and the claims of Indian casualties and damage to Indian armour and Air force had to be in keeping with its supposed invincibility. Indian tanks, faced by the mighty Pattons, just disintegrated on the battlefield and Indian planes offered themselves to be shot down by the dozen. Add up the claims and there is no Indian Air Force and the Indian Army stands grievously truncated instead of still being ready to meet the Pakistani challenge.

The process of proliferation of lies continues.

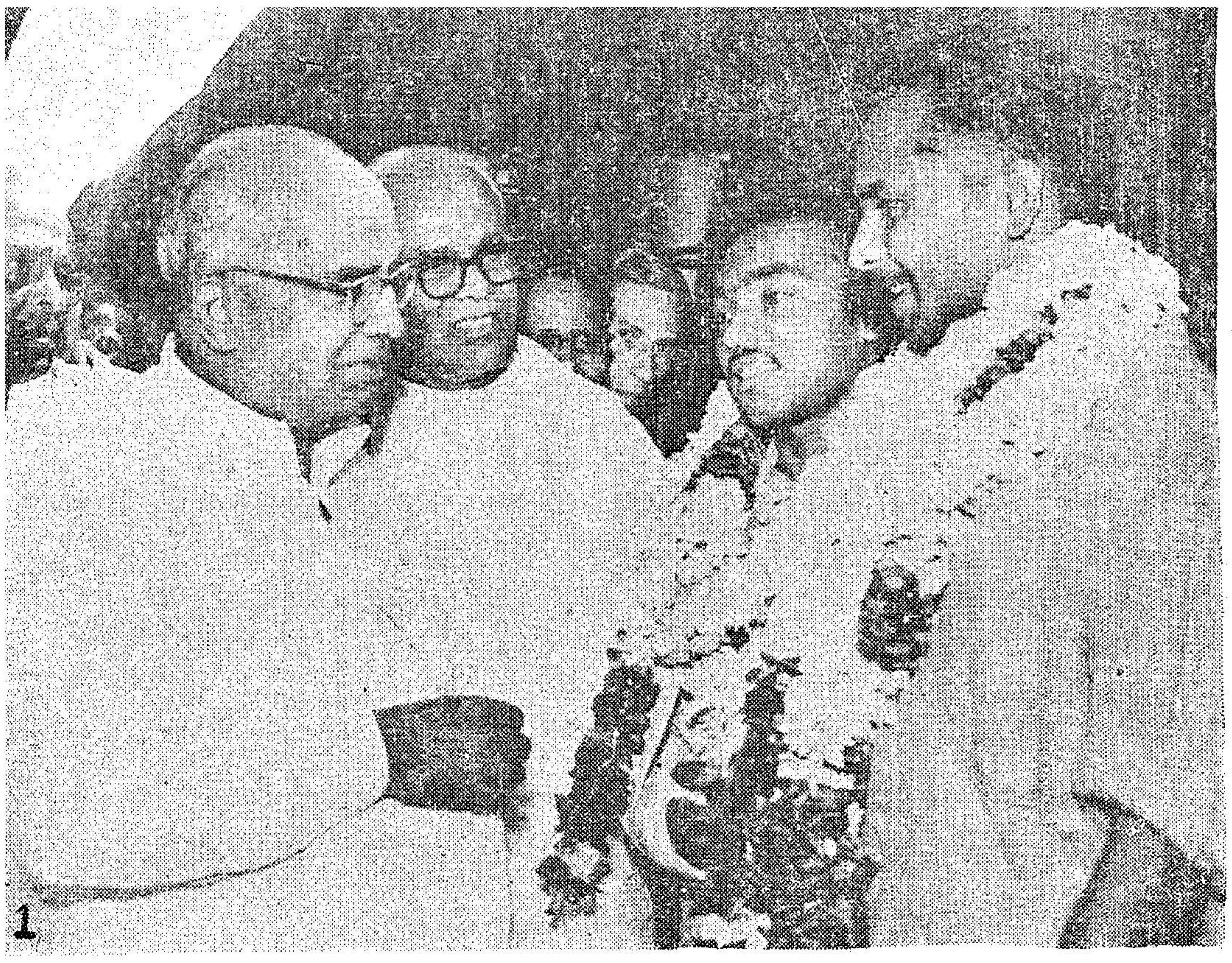
India is throwing out Muslims from Kashmir. This statement comes at a time when India is looking after 80,000 refugees, mostly Muslims, who are victims of Pak aggression in Jammu and Kahsmir.

And, then, India is ill-treating Pakistanis captured during the fighting. The representative of the International Red Cross has a different story to tell. He is satisfied that captured Pak personnel are being looked after well. Can the same be said of Indian soldiers taken prisoner by Pakistan ?

These are only some instances of Pakistani propaganda. If India does not always take notice of Pak lies, it is because she does not want to lend them the dignity of a denial.

HEROS WELCOME TO JAWANS AT MADRAS

Jawans from Madras, with the rest of the army, put a valiant fight against the aggressive Pakistan's army. Some of them injured in the battle front have been brought to Madras for medical treatment. The people of Madras gave them "Heros welcome" when they arrived at the Madras Central Railway Station. Among other leaders Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food, received them at the station.

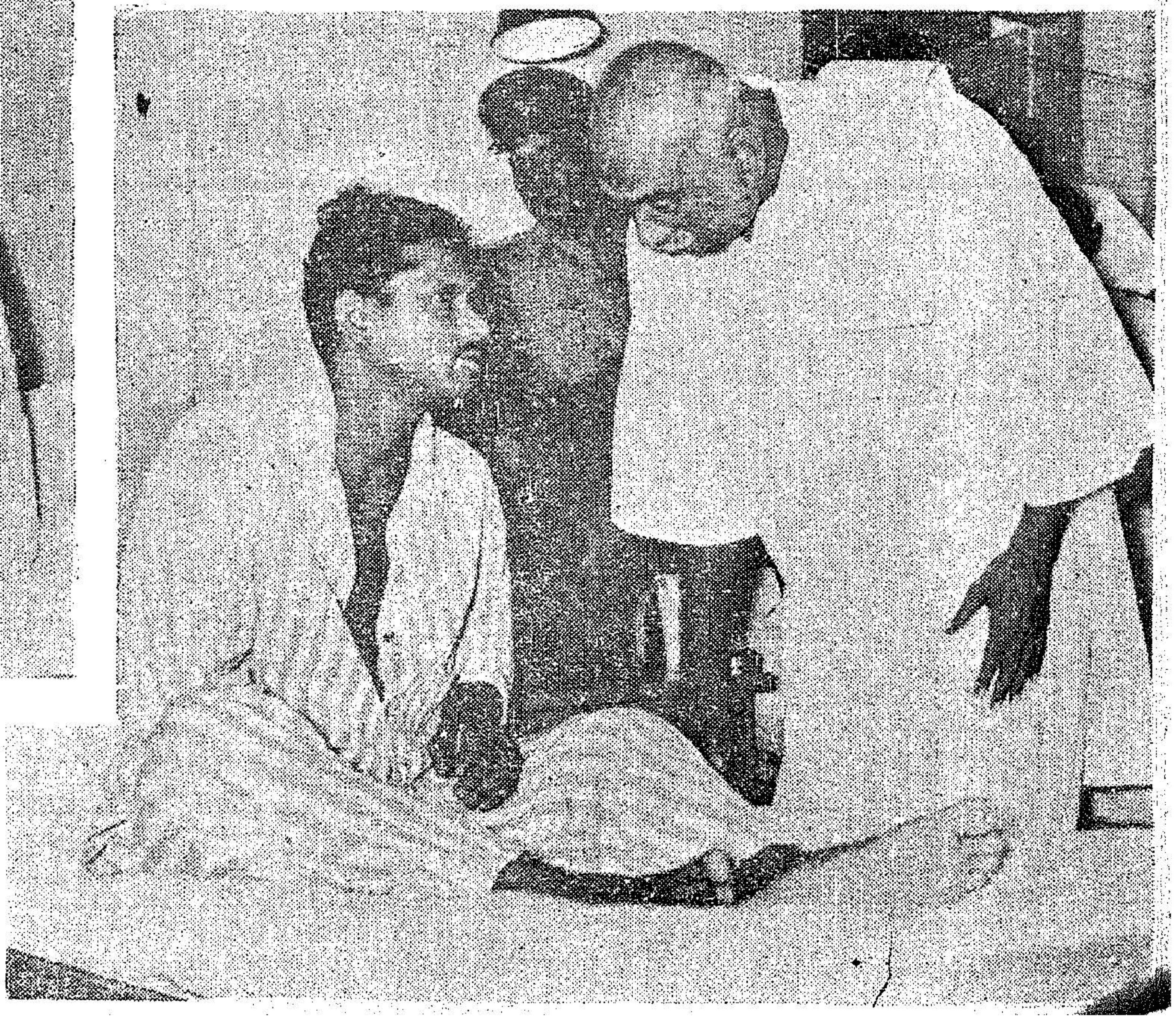


1. Sri V. Ramiah, Minister for Food, receiving the Jawans at the Central Station.

2. The Food Minister is offering sweets to the Jawans.

3. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, consoling the jawans convalescing at the Military Hospital, Madras.

4. Sri K. Kamaraj, A.I C C. President paid a visit to the Military Hospital where the Jawans are under going medical treatment.



Civil DEFENCE

Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Home Minister, addressing a conference of State Directors of Civil Defence and Commandants of Home Guards, said in New Delhi that the Pakistani aggression did not come as a "surprise to us". Based on the information available to the Government we had anticipated that we were going to face a situation of this kind and we had begun making preparations in that direction, he said.

Sri Nanda said that it was this anticipation which necessitated the holding of Home Ministers' Conference in June last when we considered the questions of internal security schemes, civil defence and Home Guards. Although it was in 1963 that the nucleus for civil defence work was started, it was from June last that the effective civil defence measures were taken and within this short time remarkable progress was made all over the country.

He congratulated the Civil Defence departments in meeting the unprecedent situation with vigour and speed.

Dark designs

Referring to the present situation, Sri Nanda said that it was a "precarious cease-fire" considering the number of violations occurring every day. It could not be said with any amount of definiteness as to how long the respite from obligations entailed by active warfare would last. This aggression was a product of dark designs of Pakistan in collusion with China. We countered that attack effectively and there is a convincing victory for India. But there is no time to be complacent; there may be much more ordeal for us. We have to gear ourselves completely for meeting any test that may be imposed upon us in future. We were now fresh from the experiences of the past few weeks and we should draw lessons from it and prepare ourselves to face much stiffer tests.

Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat had suffered the main brunt of Pakistani aggression although other States also came under severe strain. He congratulated the State Governments and people of these States for bravely and courageously facing the situation.

Sri Nanda said that certain assessments had been made of the enemy's strength, his preparedness and intentions. Civil Defence arrangements, like arrangements in other directions, were made on these assessments. We should now check the validity of these assessments in the light of our experience and make adjustments and preparations to meet future challenges.

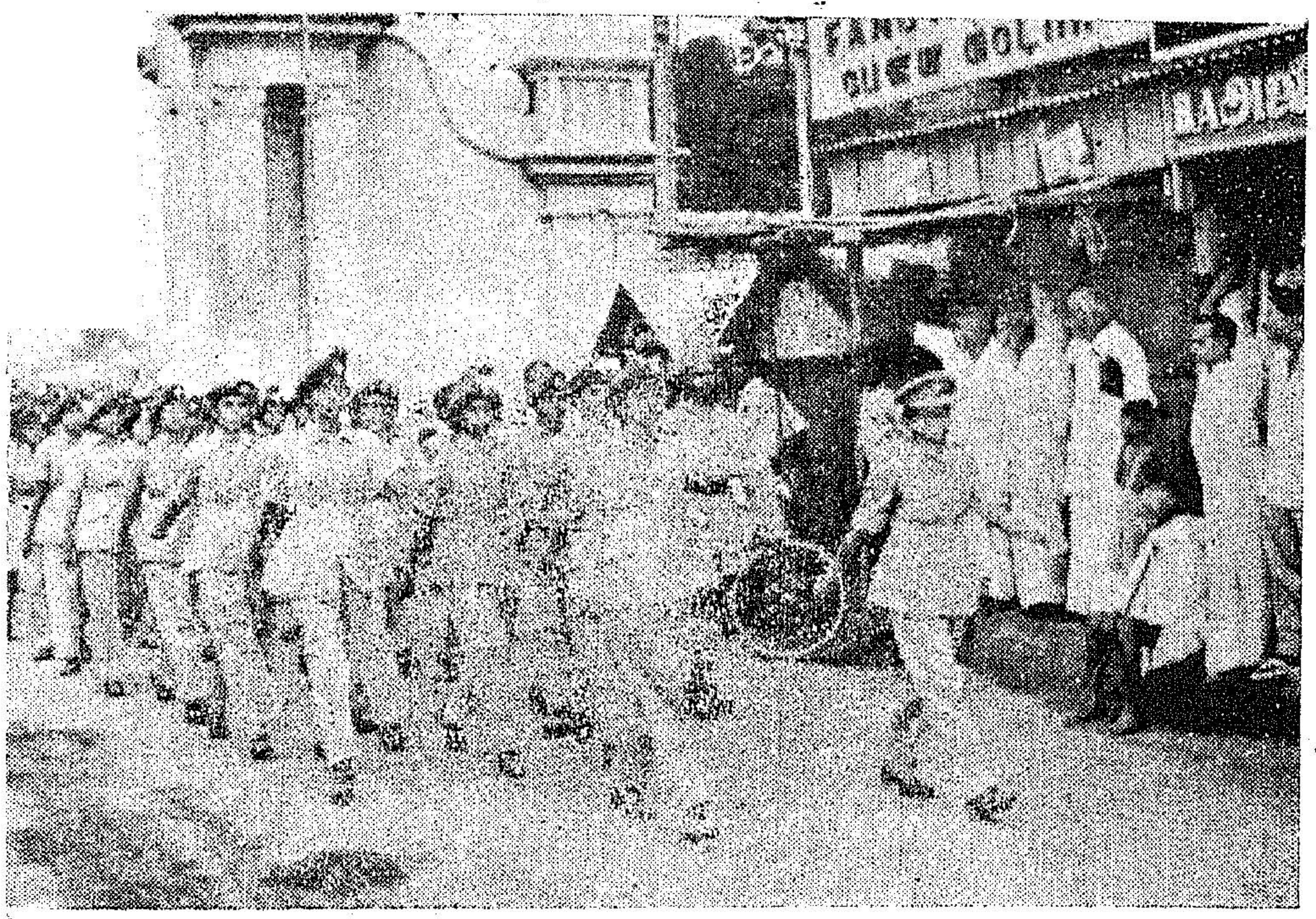
Indiscriminate Bombing

Referring to indiscriminate bombing of civilian population and places of worship such as church, the mosque and the gurdwara, the Home Minister said it had to be assessed whether it was intentional or whether they were unskilled in their job; were they were hitting targets or missing them.

For civil defence purposes arrangements had been made for protection of vulnerable places, military targets and vital installations. We should now give a fresh look to these problems and find out what other places need to be covered under civil defence arrangements and in what manner.

Regarding paratroopers, he said proper instructions should be given and measures taken to deal with paratroopers and saboteurs. People should be trained

A view of the N.C.C. students procession of the students rally held at Tiruchy.



to be on guard and to maintain constant vigilance. He said that the administration and the people had shown their determination to do all that was necessary to meet any emergency. There was a patriotic upsurge in the country and the time was most favourable for us to do our best to safeguard the integrity of the country.

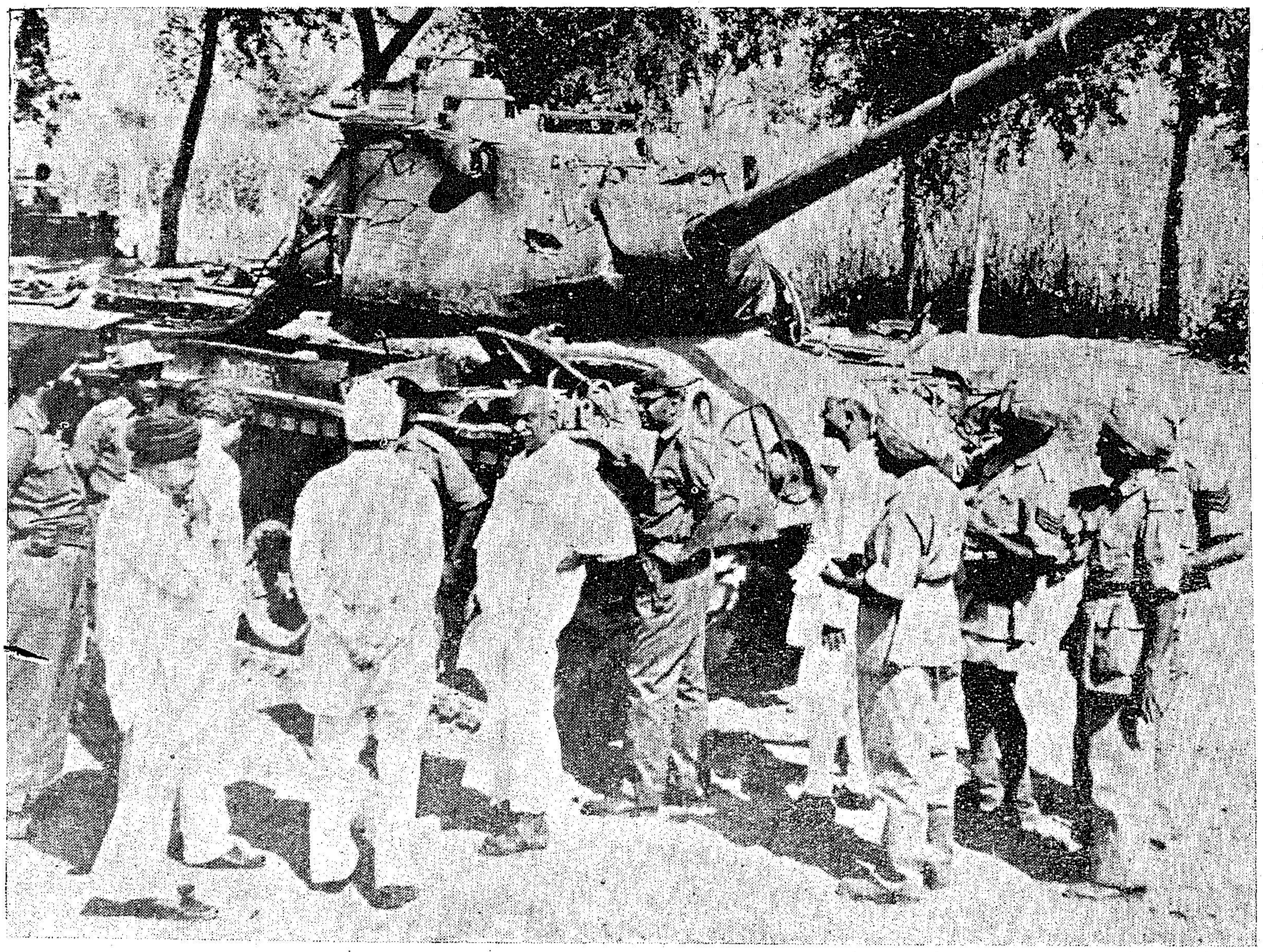
Rumours, he said, could be most harmful and must be countered effectively. If there was only one place for providing information telephone lines could be jammed. So, decentralised arrangements should be made for scotching rumours.

About the "self-appointed volunteers" the Minister said that there had been reports of over-enthusiasm displayed in some areas. He said that there was enthusiasm among the people and everybody wanted to contribute his share. What was needed was guidance to channelise this enthusiasm into proper directions. People should be educated in correct civil defence measures. They were willing to play their part if they were told what was expected of them.

Constant training

To the Directors of Civil Defence and Commandants of Home Guards he said that they must maintain high standard of efficiency through constant training and supervision. There should be a regular review of needs and resources and vigorous steps should be taken to maintain civil defence arrangements in trim condition.

Sri Nanda said that the targets fixed for various civil defence measures, including recruitment and training of Home Guards, must be fully and speedily achieved. There was no point in fixing a target and not achieved it. He emphasised that these tasks should not be taken in a routine fashion. The emergency continues in a real sense and civil defence must be intensified to meet situations that may arise in future.



Sri K. Kamaraj at the Khem Karan front when he paid a visit to forward areas on 20th October 1965. He is shown a captured patton tank.

THE METTUR TUNNEL *Hydro-Electric Scheme*

The river Cauvery is intimately associated with the life of the people of Tamilnad. Many a poet has sung its praise. In fact the very civilisation of the people has flourished on the banks of this river. People utilised the river Cauvery for navigation and its waters for irrigation from ancient times. And it is in this tradition that the Mettur Dam was constructed across the river in Salem district some thirty miles north-west of Salem town during 1925-34 for making the best use of the waters not only for irrigation but also for power generation. The dam is 170 feet high above bed of the river and just about a mile long. The reservoir has a net capacity of 93,500 m.c.ft. at full reservoir level of 790·00 and is mainly intended for irrigation purposes.

Purpose of the Scheme

There are two sets of irrigation sluices in the old dam—the high level sluices have 8 vents, each 10 feet 6 inches wide and 16 feet high—the low level sluices have 5 vents, each 7 feet wide and 14 feet high. Four hydro-electric pipes each 8½ feet diameter (sill level 640) and of capacity 1,000 cusecs each, with a total capacity of 4,000 cusecs, have been embedded in the dam initially for generation of power under varying heads from 60 feet to 160 feet. These pipes are now feeding four hydro generators each of 10,000 K.W. capacity in the old Mettur Dam Power House. At present the average irrigation discharge is about 20,000 cusecs or five times the average power discharge possible through these hydro-electric pipes. All the irrigation requirements over 4,000 cusecs are therefore discharged through the high and low level sluices without generating any power. The Mettur Tunnel Scheme is planned to utilise this irrigation discharge in full for generation of 200,000 K.W. of power during the irrigation period of July to January.

When the Third Plan Schemes were formulated in 1961 this scheme was included and the Government of India approved the installation of only two units of 50 M.W. each with the power station building and water conductor system completed for all the four units.

Subsequently in 1963, the Planning Commission sanctioned the installation of the two additional units also during the Third Plan period itself to meet the power deficit in the State.

Scheme in detail

The scheme comprises of the following :—

(1) A leading channel of about 120 feet in length cut on the foreshore of the Mettur Reservoir terminating at the tunnel intake shaft of about 100 feet in depth.

(2) A concrete lined pressure tunnel of 45 feet diameter horse-shoe shape and about 1,235 feet 3 inches long and a surge shaft of semi-circular shape of 154 feet diameter and 226 feet deep.

(3) Four penstock tunnels each to accommodate penstock pipes of 21 feet 6 inches internal diameter and capacity of 5,000 cusecs each.

(4) A power station with four vertical Kaplan turbines each couples to a 50,000 K.W. generator connected to its bank of step-up transformers; 11 KV/230 K.V.

(5) A transmission system of two 230 KV lines to Salem and Singarapet to link the new power house with the existing grid.

Gandhi Jayanthi Day was celebrated at Rajaji Hall on 2nd October 1965. Hundreds of people took part in the celebrations. A view of the prayer meeting is seen here.

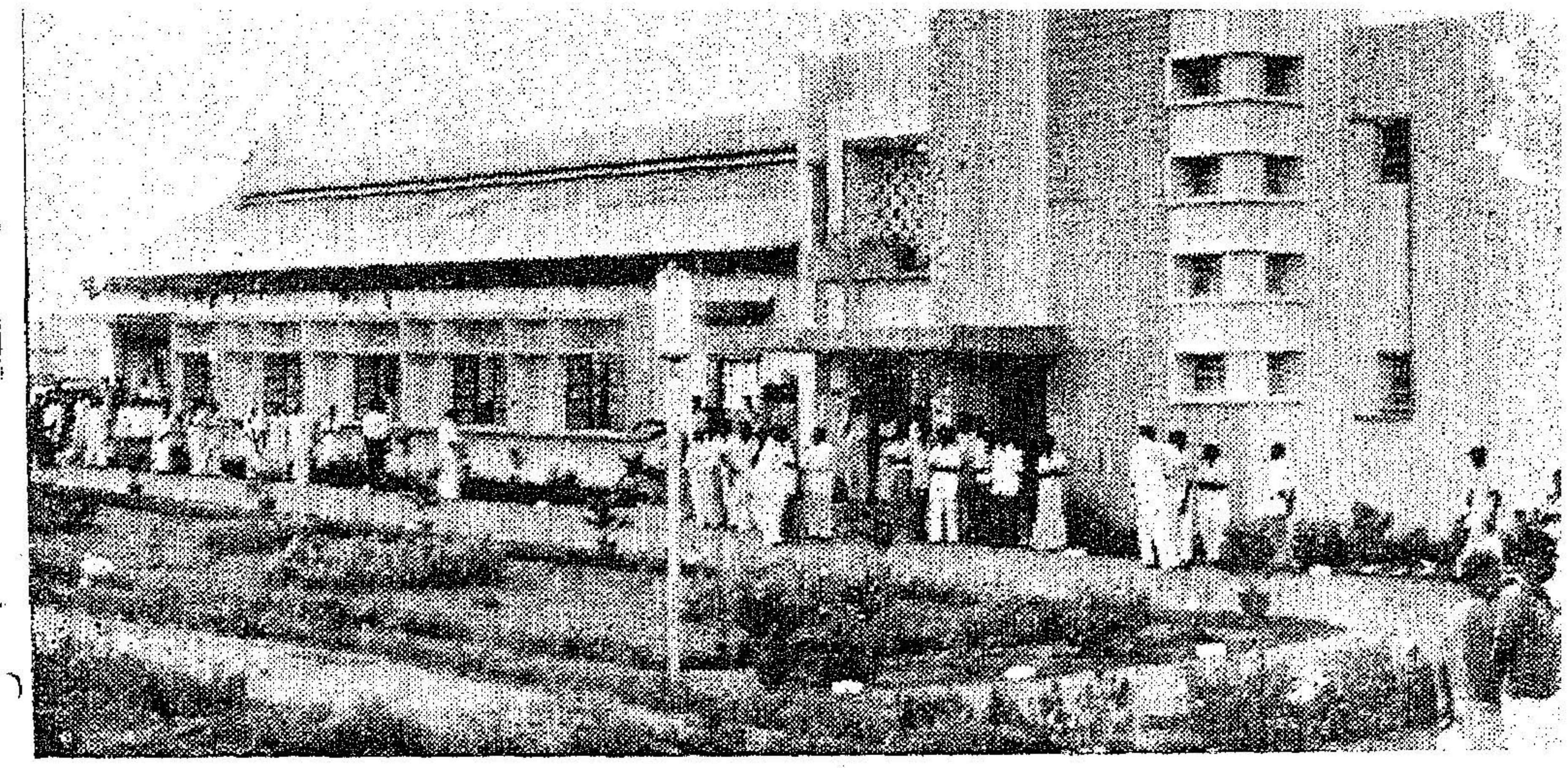
This power plant of 200 M.W. capacity is the biggest so far constructed in Madras Grid and the power house building is the biggest so far built in the Board.

The estimated cost of the entire scheme excluding transmission lines, works out to Rs. 1·182 lakhs. A net revenue return of 13 per cent is expected.

Soviet help

The 4 numbers 50,000 K.W. generating sets, power transformers and associated switchgear are supplied by the Government of the U.S.S.R. under India-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement with V/O Machinoexport of Moscow.

Even though power can be generated only during the irrigation period of seven months, by a careful integrated operation of the Grid, the full energy potential during this period will be utilised fully to conserve the storages at the Pykara and Kundah basins which are not tied up with irrigation.



A view of the General Purpose Workshop which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Madras on 11th October 1965.

The scheme on completion will add an energy potential of 587 million per annum and improve the power position in Madras State to a great extent and would accelerate the Industrial and Agricultural development of the State.

STATE SEED FARMS IN THANJAVUR

number. (1)	Name of the division. (2)	Name of the State Seed Farm. (3)	Area of the farm. (4) ACRES.
1	Thanjavur	Kattuthottam	48·21
2	Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai	36·15
		Nattumangalam	131·62
3	Mannargudi	Orathur	49·93
		Keeranthi	54·38
		Kanchikudikadu	53·02
		Nedumbalam	61·68
		Deevambalpattinam	92·72
4	Kumbakonam	Sakottai	30·82
		Maruthanallur	55:35
5	Nagapattinam	Moongilkudi	47·63
		Sikkil	56·50
6	Mayuram	Thirukadayur	45·64
		Nagamangalam	78·35
			842·00

SCOPE FOR MULTIPLE CROPPING IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

In the context of the present war against an unscrupulous aggressor it is but appropriate that a three-day Agriculture Seminar should have been inaugurated in Thanjavur in August by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food. Increasing food production is an integral part of the defence preparation of the Country. Among other subjects, the scope for multiple cropping including mixed farming in Thanjavur district and the facilities required for it was also discussed at the Seminar.

The term multiple cropping is referred to when attempts are made to raise in a field two or more crops whose growth phase will be overlapping each other. This is a device generally followed in regions where the soil condition permit raising of more than one crop thereby realising more profit. There should be compatibility between the crops raised in respect of duration and growth habits. There should not be acute competition with each other in respect of sun-shine, water and plant food.

Multiple cropping

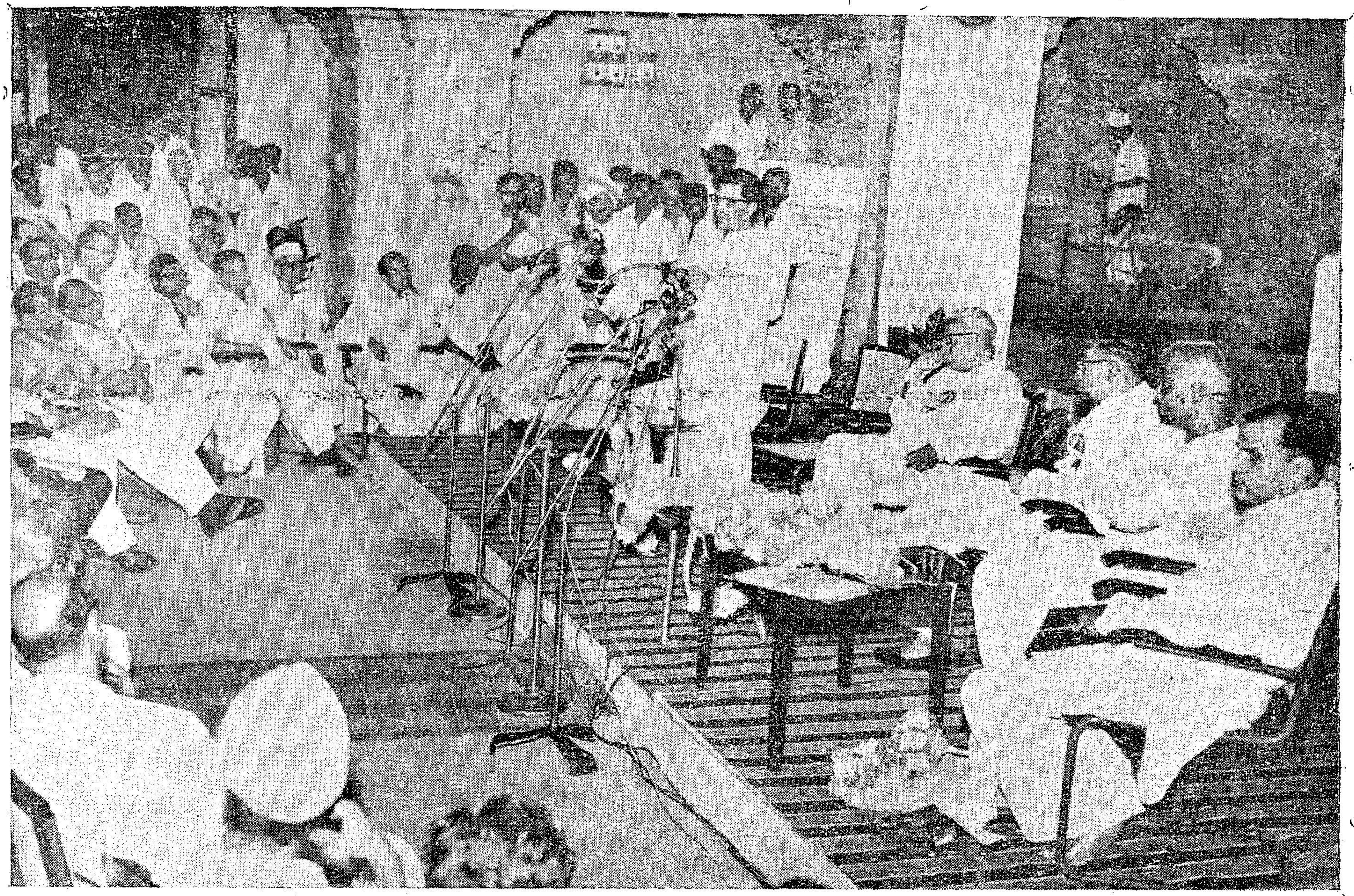
In short, the multiple cropping programme aims at growing crops in overlapping succession even before the earlier sown crop comes to harvest, engaging the land to the maximum period utilising maximum imputs and devoting the entire time of the farmer towards the most efficient utilisation of his holding.

In the strictest sense of the term, multiple cropping is not in practice anywhere in our State. However, the common systems of cropping available in our State are (i) mixed cropping, (ii) intercropping and (iii) double cropping.

According to the description given above, there is very little scope for multiple cropping in wet land areas of Thanjavur district. It is due to the fact that water will be standing in the fields for about seven to eight months in the year and for the remaining period, the fields remain dry. There are no suitable crops which will fit in for cultivation in overlapping succession under the existing conditions. However, for crops under lift-irrigation, multiple cropping may be possible. This aspect can, therefore, be investigated in detail.

Mixed cropping

The practice of mixed cropping involves sowing more than one crop simultaneously in the same fields, mostly in dry regions where the rainfall is uncertain, with the main object of realising some income from the lands even if the seasonal conditions should be adverse. The crops mixed are such that they can come up with limited quantity of rainfall and tolerate abnormal or subnormal conditions. This is an ingenious system evolved after long experience by the farmers particularly in the dry regions of the State. The crops mixed are of different durations and growth habits, including the penetration of root system. The main object is to ensure that even if one crop failed, the other should survive and give some income to the farmer. The mixed crop will come up with the fertility available in the lands which is also supplemented to some extent by the application of additional plant food. Some of the outstanding examples of mixed cropping are cotton and coriander (in Tirunelveli district), cotton and thenai, redgram and thenai, cholam and pulses, and groundnut and redgram. The preparation of the land is common to the different crops



A Three-day Agricultural Seminar was inaugurated by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food, at Thanjavur.

comprising the mixture. They are invariably sown in rows behind a plough or with the help of a seed drill or the principal crop will be broadcast and the subsidiary one sown in lines.

Paddy being a crop grown in standing water (under surplus moisture conditions), there are no suitable crops which can be mixed and sown along with paddy to give higher returns. The nearest approach to this system is Udu cultivation which is practised in certain eastern parts of the district where conditions are not favourable for raising two crops one after the other.

Under lift-irrigation, mixed cropping is already in vogue in respect of groundnut-redgram and groundnut, ragi. Other alternatives may also be explored.

Under dry conditions

Under dry conditions, mixed cropping is practised in respect of groundnut and redgram, varagu and redgram, ragi and redgram and pulses mixed with cholam or cumbu.

In these tracts, there is great scope for intensifying mixed cropping if bore-wells or open wells sunk and irrigation facilities are provided. The deep bore-well scheme is now operated by the Agricultural Department. The Collector, Thanjavur, has now addressed the Government to issue orders for transferring this scheme also to the Revenue Department for implementation as in the case of "Filter Point Scheme".

Wherever there is a long duration crop in a field extending over several months, planted at appreciable distance, a crop of lesser duration is sown in between the rows with the object of utilising the space left over, and at the same time utilising the moisture and plant food available in that area. Incidentally the farmer can also realise an income which will be most welcome for meeting the cultivation charges for the main crop which is generally very high. Planting vegetables in a banana garden, planting vegetables in a tapioca field, raising groundnuts, vegetables or even paddy or millets in a coconut tope, raising onions or vegetables

in a sugarcane field are some of the typical examples of intercropping.

This practice is not possible in the paddy crop for the reasons given already, viz., surplus moisture conditions and the cultural practices that are necessary for the paddy crop which will not permit any other crop to be raised along with it.

Intercropping

Intercropping is being practised in the banana coconut areas. Raising vegetables is common in the banana fields. Raising a minor millet crop is also prevalent. But they are not being done very extensively. These practices can be extended over a considerable area.

Intercropping in coconut topes with groundnut, vegetables, gingelly and green manures like kolinji, sunhemp, pillipesera and sesbania is being practised here and there. Special efforts have to be made for extending this practice over larger areas. Raising onion or vegetables in sugarcane fields in early stages of crop growth may be tried.

Under rain-fed conditions, intercropping, though not in practice at present, can be undertaken particularly in mango and cashewnut topes in the initial years and in coconut topes even in later stages. The useful introductions can however be sowing redgram, minor millets, green manure and seasonal vegetables, taking advantage of the seasonal rains.

The total area under coconut is about 40,000 acres in this district. Major portion of this area is under tope (plantation). So there is much scope for developing

Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and Union Food Minister who have participated in the Agriculture Seminar held a. Thanjavur are looking at a sheaf of corn.

intercropping in coconut topes in tracts like Pattukkottai, Adhirampattinam and Muthupet areas. There is already a special programme for sinking open wells in these areas. The wells are being constructed with suitable subsidy and loans.

By adoption of intercropping system on an intensive scale, it is hoped that at least an additional area of about 100,000 acres can be brought under green manure and groundnut crops. A scheme should be formulated for procuring and supplying improved groundnut seeds at the appropriate time.

Double cropping

Attempts made in a holding to grow more than one crop in a course of a year is commonly referred to as double cropping in Thanjavur district after one paddy crop, a second paddy crop is raised in all favourable areas where irrigation facilities are available. In certain areas crops like groundnut or short duration cotton or vegetables are being grown in paddy lands, which system is generally known as utilisation of summer fallows.

Double cropping is already being practised in paddy cultivation in this district, known as Kuruvai and Thaladi. The rest of the area is cropped only once under Samba paddy. For stepping up production, it is necessary to convert more of this single crop area into double crop areas. This has of course many problems like availability of irrigation water, manures and fertilisers, enough labour, suitable strains of paddy, etc. Wherever conditions are favourable, double cropping is readily adopted and area is increasing year by year. Under the present conditions calling for increased food production, all possible steps have to be taken f— increasing the double crop area.

In samba as well as thaladi fields it is a common practice in this district to sow green and blackgram as a catch crop in the standing paddy crop just before harvest which will give a fairly good income in favourable seasons with negligible investments.

In a considerable area, instead of pulse crops, green manure crops like pillipesara, kolinji, sesbania, daincha, etc., are grown to supply sufficient organic matter to the soil. The seeds are sown in the standing crop of paddy 10 to 15 days before harvest.

Fallow period

The net irrigated area under cultivation in this district offers great scope for more intensive cultivation particularly during the fallow period after the harvest of

paddy crop and before the canal water is let in. The extent to which the fallow lands are cropped at present is negligible. In the new delta area groundnut crop is being sown in a small area. In the old delta area besides raising a pulse crop or a green manure crop, the land is not being utilised otherwise for a more profitable purpose. Another method of approach is to introduce a paddy crop of very short duration as a first crop, to be followed by a medium duration paddy crop in the existing single crop samba areas within the existing period of irrigation.

Work is already underway on these lines and a paddy culture of 80 days duration has been isolated and is under trials. After the short duration first crop of paddy, a medium duration variety like ADT. 8, ASD. 5 or Co. 30 can be fitted in.

The area under cultivation of short-term and long-term paddy crop in this district is as follows :—

			ACRES.
Kuruvai	..	..	275,000
Samba ..	..	..	925,000
Thaladi ..	..	..	225,000
			1,425,000

Crash programme

There is a crash programme for sinking 2,000 filter point tube wells in the delta area before 30th September 1966. So far, 700 successful filter points have been sunk. The Government have also undertaken to emergise most of the filter points. In Pattukkottai and Orathanad taluks and in the upland areas of Thanjavur and Mannargudi taluks, there is a scheme for sinking 1,000 open wells before March 1966. So far, 300 wells have been sunk during the current year. As a result of these, the total area under kuruvai is likely to go up by another 10 per cent to 15 per cent and the thaladi extent will also go up correspondingly.

With the aid of filter points, summer crop can also be raised after the harvest of main paddy crop in the delta areas. A ryot can cultivate summer crops on an extent of 5 acres with the aid of a filter point 2½ acres of cotton and 2½ acres of gingelly, vegetables, pulses and kolinji. There is scope for fertilising pulses also. Pulses like black and greengram are being sown before the harvest of paddy crop. They come up with the residuary moisture. At present, pulses are grown on an extent of 73,120 acres. After the sinking of filte point tube wells under these two schemes, it is likely that an additional extent of about 10,000 acres can be easily brought under pulses. Further the present yield of pulses is low for want of wetting at the appropriate time. The yield will go up with the provision of irrigation facilities. Suitable schemes will have to be evolved.

In tracts like Pattukkottai, Orathanad, Aranthangi and portions of Mannargudi and Thanjavur taluks more area can be brought under groundnut in single crop wet lands. In these areas there is scope for raising cotton also, preferably Russian varieties. The present area under cotton is nearly 200 acres.

There is scope for raising full crop sesbania also during summer in garden lands with the aid of filter points.

With the available supply of water under garden land conditions, raising more than one crop in rotation is common practice. Invariably a millet crop is raising to supply grains to the family followed by a money crop like vegetables or groundnut. There is scope for extending these practices in the districts. Suggestions made for growing crops under lift irrigation in rice fallows will hold good for this also. This can be discussed at the group discussions.

Under rainfed conditions there is no scope attempting double cropping unless irrigation facilities are provided by sinking wells, etc.

Mixed Farming

This involves both crop and animal husbandry. There is scope to improve mixed farming under several items. There is a crash programme for the development of poultry. The salient features are—

(*a*) For a flock of 100 layers of exotic variety of birds, a loan of Rs. 1,000 is being granted. For every additional 100 layers an additional loan of Rs. 1,000 is also granted. The loan will be paid only in kind and not in cash.

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS IN THANJAVUR

1. Regional Research Station, Aduthurai.
2. Soil Testing Laboratory, Aduthurai.
3. Banana Research Station, Aduthurai.
4. Deep Water Rice Research Station, Talanayar.
5. Saline Resistant Research Station, Peravurani.

(*b*) A breeder will be given 15 pullets and 2 cockerels. A subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost or Rs. 25 whichever is less will be given for a unit of 20 adult birds. Poultry breeders will be given a subsidy of Rs. 50 each for improving their poultry houses or for the construction of new poultry houses. The above crash programme is to be intensified.

Grass slips are to be provided free for planting in suitable areas. Guinea grass has to be grown in the villages in grazing ground and other suitable porambokes.

Bee-keeping

There is considerable scope for development of flora Apiary in the district on account of availability of flora. Special concessions will have to be given by way of sale of subsidised bee-hives on a large scale, supply of equipments and by appointment of suitable technical personnel.

A comprehensive farm plan for horticulture, dairy and poultry should be prepared as in the case of I.A.D.P. Loan (short term and medium) should be given departmentally to each farmer on the basis of his total farm requirements. The village level workers and the extension officer (Animal Husbandry) are to assist the farmer in planning his needs with reference to his capacity and capability. A comprehensive farm plan is to be prepared.

Tobacco is now being grown in a small extent in coastal belt of the district. It comes up well in sandy tract. Tobacco grown in Manamelkudi area has shown that there is vast scope for bringing large areas under tobacco provided the ryots are given an ad hoc loan of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 for sinking shallow wells. So a special shallow well scheme for the grant of the above loans may be introduced in a coastal belt of this district.

Land Utilisation in Thanjavur district.

1	Total geographical area	2,392,974 acres. (3,470 sq. miles).
2	Total cropped area	1,877,592 acres.
3	Net area sown	1,453,009 „
4	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	483,146 „
5	Cultivable waste	96,126 „
6	Barren and uncultivable land ..	78,532 „
7	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	15,693 „
8	Forests	31,766 „
9	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	93,756 „

The present area under tobacco cultivation is about 1,500 acres. With the introduction of the special shallow well scheme, the extent under tobacco cultivation can be doubled.

Raising of vegetables like bhendai, brinjals, etc., on field bunds is already in vogue. There is scope for intensifying this practice on a large scale. Castor can be sown as a border crop in sugarcane, banana, groundnut, etc., both under dry and garden land conditions.

A scheme for the production of sufficient sesbania seeds for large scale border planting of kuruvai paddy area, for green manure and samba paddy area for seed production may be considered by provision of subsidy of Rs. 100 per acre of pure sesbania crop.

Large scale propagation of glyricidia along suitable bunds, waste lands and canal banks deserves consideration.

YOU ARE A SOLDIER TOO—

What are you doing to meet the challenge?

DA 65/F1

THE HOGENAKAL WATERFALLS

Hogenakal waterfalls is one of the beauty spots in the "Megathattu" hills of Dharmapuri district in Dharmapuri taluk and is an attractive picnic spot.

The Cauvery river bounds the Dharmapuri taluk on the west and is joined by the Sanathkumaranadi, which flows through the north-western portion of the taluk. Near the junction of these rivers are the falls of Hogenakal or the "smoking rock." The falls lie about nine miles west of Pennagaram. The nearest towns are Dharmapuri, Salem and Erode at a distance of 25, 40 and 50 miles respectively. The Cauvery, at this spot, flows in a broad strong stream, but within a short distance, the stream is divided into two by a large island. The main body of the water flows towards the right and the channel suddenly becomes constricted and the river plunges into a deep chasm which it has carved out. It is from the clouds of spray that eternally over hangs this cauldron that the name Hogenakal or "smoking rock" is derived. The foot of the hill can easily be reached from below the island.

The legend

The legend, however, goes that Lord Brahma has performed Yagna in these hills and it is therefore called smoking rock, otherwise known as "Megathattu", since clouds of smoke said to have been emerged from the Yagna performed by Lord Brahma.

At this place Cauvery in addition to its alluring waterfalls has other charms and places of interest. At the junction of the Sanathkumaranadi and Cauvery is a temple dedicated to Lord Vinayaga, a temple dedicated to Lord Desanatheeswarar and on the other side of Cauvery is a Vaishnavite temple in Mysore State.

The Desanatheeswarar temple is said to have been built during the time of sage Agasthier. The waterfalls lie about 100 yards south of the holy water tank "Agnitheertham" near the Lord Vinayaga Shrine. Here Cauvery runs between the Madras and Mysore States reminding the visitors the Niagara Waterfalls in the United States which lie between Canada and America.

The Waterfalls

Visitors will have to pass through a hilly terrain from Dharmapuri to Pennagaram and from there to Hogenakal. Pennagaram is situated at an elevation of 1,750 feet above the sea level. Hogenakal is 700 feet below this level. In other words it is situated at an elevation of about 1,050 feet above the sea level. Both sides of the road from Pennagaram to Hogenakal are covered with thick forests. Elephants, bears, jackals, hares, deers, tigers, etc., are found in these forests. Visitors to this falls will have another interesting experience on this Pennagaram-Hogenakal Road. Buses will be stopped often by the people in the midst of the forests. Not to rob you. People stop the buses to get change for a one-rupee note from the conductor or to offer cool water for thirsty passengers.

Eulogised in Mythology

Originally, the falls had a steep drop of 200 feet. A few years ago the district authorities took pain to regulate the falls so that it may flow from about 20 feet height for providing safe and convenient bathing facilities to the visitors. Corridors and chains are provided for the safety of the bathers. There is also a separate bathing place for women.

Just as Srirangapatnam in Mysore State and Srirangam in Madras State, Hogenakal has also been eulogised in the Hindu Mythology. Devotees are, therefore, visiting this place in large numbers particularly on religious days such as full-moon day, solar and lunar eclipse days, etc. It attracts large crowds during the month of Adi (July–August), that is, at the time of "Adipperukku", when there are high floods in the river.

Other features

Shooting is prohibited in this area. Since fisheries are also developed here anglers will have a good time. Bee-keeping is the only major occupation, of the people of this area. Hogenakal is also known for its Alambadi breed of cattle.

There is also a proposal to utilise the potential energy of the waterfalls for generating power and to dam the waters here with a view to diverting it to Thenpenniar so that the over flowing of water at Mettur Reservoir may be avo ided.

The Madras Government have proposed to construct a Low Income Group Rest House at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·5 lakhs and in due course visitors to this fine picnic spot will be provided with all modern amenities that go to make a happy rest and relaxation.

Best season

The Adipperukku festival of 10 days and winter seasons are the best periods of visit to this place for those who wish to enjoy the beauteous Cauvery and its sylvan surroundings in all its charms. Spring is the ideal time for the bathers.

Other falls

There are also many other waterfalls in Madras State. The Courtallam falls often described as the "Spa" of waterfalls situated in Tirunelveli can be reached either from Tenkasi or Shencottah Railway station. This falls formed by the Chittar river in three stages has made this place famous as a health resort. The Papanasam falls in the same district in the Tambaraparani river have a grandeur of their own and a bath here is considered sacred by the Hindus. Surli falls in Cumbum valley in Madurai district is another important falls which is also being developed as a tourist centre.

Duties of Panchayats in the Present Emergency

In a circular issued to all the Presidents and Chairmen of Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, the Director of Rural Development has stressed the need for keeping up the morale of the public in general and the village population in particular at this hour of crisis.

He has stated that "there is no room for complacency. Every one of us should keenly watch the progress of the fight. We are forced into this war to defend our territorial integrity. It should be our duty to educate the people about our objective and explain to them the historical background of the present conflict. Only by doing so, we can put an effective check to any possible false propaganda by anti-national elements.

For this purpose the panchayat radio sets can be put to effective use. In addition to this, Grama Sevaks, Sevikas, Extension Officers and other officials of the Panchayat Unions should also play an active role in educating the people by giving authentic information. Even the uneducated should not be left uninformed. Women's Associations should also be pressed into service.

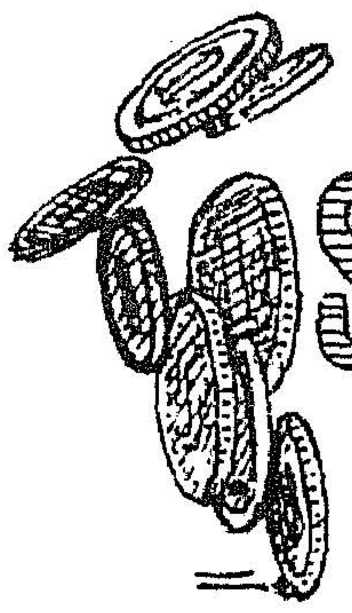
People in towns and villages, their minds fully informed and their spirit fully roused, should be provided opportunities to assemble in public meetings and pledge their support for the defence of India.

The Village Volunteer Force, organised in the wake of Chinese aggression, has an important role to play in the present emergency in defending the villages.

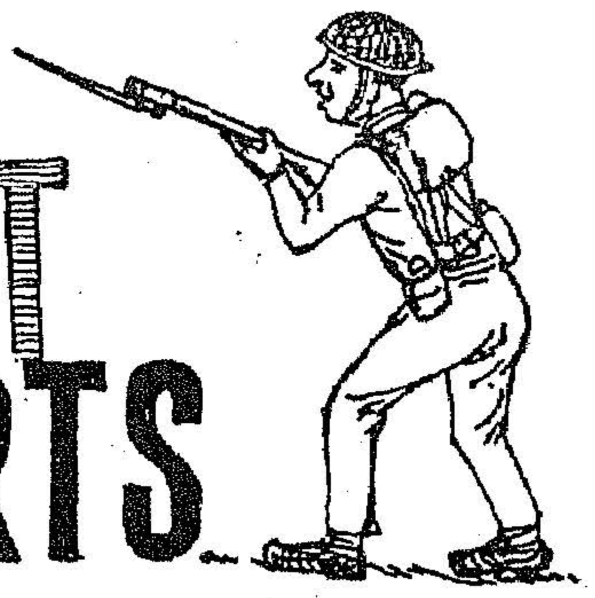
We must not forget the families of our brave jawans who are fighting for our defence at the risk of their lives. We must help their families in every possible way. The jawans should feel that they have brothers and sisters in every village to look after their families. Panchayat Unions should organise Relief Funds for helping the families of the jawans, who have lost their life in the war. By doing so, we will be able to encourage our jawans to fight valiantly in the front. The very fact that their families will be looked after would give them added strength and courage to fight the enemy.

Apart from keeping up the morale of the people and helping the bereaved families, there is another great task before us. We will have to increase our production on all fronts and we should observe strict austerity. Even in Panchayat and Panchayat Union activities, it should be the duty of the Presidents and Chairmen to see that no single paisa is spent unnecessarily. For example, by using the jeeps most judiciously they can save the much needed fuel for our army.

If only the Panchayat Union employees set an example by doing their duty most efficiently, they will be helping the war efforts of the nation. Other employees such as Block Development workers are no exception to this. Every one of them should discharge his duty with zeal and earn the respect of the people and the Government. Any neglect will tantamount to betrayal of the national cause. Therefore, every one of them should dedicate himself to the work allotted to him with a sense of service to the nation and the people.



SMALL SAVINGS MOVEMENT AND THE DEFENCE EFFORTS



Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM.
Chief Minister.

It is nearly six months since I met representatives of Chambers of Commerce and other leading citizens of Madras and solicited their active co-operation in popularising the Small Savings movement in the City. The collections under different forms of Small Savings Securities have been a little more encouraging in the current year than in the last, but as usual, the districts Particularly the Southern districts—have done significantly better than the City.

While speaking to you last, I had laid special stress on the need to step up small savings collections in the context of mounting outlays on developmental programmes. The needs of defence now overshadow those of development. The aggressive posture of Pakistan and China on our borders poses a serious threat to our hard won freedom and territorial integrity, The massive attack planned by Pakistan with all her modern and sophisticated equipment has been met successfully, and the battle carried into her territory with considerable damage to its military potential. Through the fighting qualities of our Jawans and the rare sense of unity and determination which our large secular democracy had displayed in its hour of trail we have frustrated the well laid out plans of the enemy. But there is no room for complancency as Pakistan's provocative violations of the cease-fire and the intemperate utterances if her leaders so clearly demonstrate. The present crisis has brought home to us the need for self-reliance and self sufficiency in vital sectors of our economy, and for further strengthening of our defence potential.

Determined Action

Eternal vigilance on our frontiers is the price we should cheerfully pay for our freedom. As an independent and self-respecting Nation, we should not grudge the mounting expenditure on Defence. Even in normal times the defence of the country costs on the average about Rs. two and a half crores every day. This outlay will have to be further stepped up in view of the continuing hostility in opportunistic alliance of Pakistan and China. We will not be worthy of the sacrifice which our brave Jawans have made in the battle front, if we do not support their patriotic efforts with determined action on the home front. I need hardly point out that defence in modern times is not limited to the battle field. The defence effort in its comprehensive sense has to extend to the factories, the fields, and the offices. The Jawans must be provided with a continuous supply of materials which call for large investment. It is only through significant step up of production in the agricultural and industrial sectors that we can assure adequate supply of goods and services to the defence forces, without seriously impinging on civilian consumption. The large outlays called for in fulfilling a defence oriented plan will have to be matched by adequate savings through restraints on consumption, if further aggravation of inflationary forces at work in our economy is to be avoided.

Economic Capability

As our Prime Minister has warned us, the struggle with Pakistan is going to be a long and grim one and we have to be fully prepared for it. The conflict is really between two ways of life-the ocracy and dictatorship on the one side and secularism and democracy on the other. We should remember that in this essentially long-term struggle the relative economic capabilities of the two countries, will be of crucial significance. The economic aid received by Pakistan from foreign countries is larger in per capita terms, than what India has got from freindly countries. Pakistan has also got its military hardware without paying for it. These two favourable factors have enabled Pakistan in the last Plan—its Second Plan which is just over to supplement its domestic savings with foreign aid and step up its investment to about 17 per cent of its national income, which is a little more than we have been able to achieve largely because foreign aid for India's economic Plan has been on a much

The foundation stone for the Kanya Gurukula Orphanage was laid by the Chief Minister at Thiruvottriyur.

smaller scale. We should therefore save more and invest more in order to keep up with Pakistan. Though our economy is more diversified and broad-based than that of Pakistan, we should step up our rate of investment if we are to maintain the lead which is currently in our favour.

Plan Re-oriented

Our Plan is being re-oriented to support defence effort. So far as the State Government is concerned, by far the most significant direction in which it can assist defence effort is by taking energetic action for stepping up food production. We have taken up a vigorous programme for sinking of wells in the current year and on present trends, as against the normal target of about 4,000 wells, we should be able to complete 10,000 wells. We are also intensifying the programme for extension of power for lift irrigation. In order to hold the price line in the present emergency, we have had to streamline our Civil Supplies organisation and introduce statutory rationing in the City. All this entails additional expenditure which is quite as essential as direct expenditure on defence. Not all the additional resources needed for meeting this expenditure can be raised through taxation; part of it can and should be raised through the less painful process of mobilising the savings of the people through voluntary but co-ordinated efforts.

The small savings of a large number of people rich and poor if skillfully garnered can provide the sinews of defence of our mother land. When our Jawans have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the country, we who lead comparatively sheltered lives, should not hesitate to sacrifice a small part at least of our normal consumption and thus save and lend more for the defence of the country. The message that through savings people can help to provide the food, the equipment and the armoured vehicles required for the defence in the frontiers should be taken to every home and this small savings movement should become a nation-wide movement involving all-citizens, rich and poor alike.

Save more

The people of the city as representing the elite of the State have a responsibility in giving a lead to the rest of the State in this as in other spheres. The response from the City to the National Defence Fund has been generous and spontaneous. If we organise properly and make a proper approach, I have no doubt that the response to investment in different savings securities will also be equally good. A citizen, who save more at this juncture not only helps his own small family, but also the larger family which is his country. We have therefore drawn up an intensive campaign for mobilisation of small savings in the City during a period of fortnight. The campaign will end on the 14th of November, which as you are aware is also the birthday of our revered late Prime Minister, who more than any one else stressed the values of secularism and democracy which we are trying to defend in our struggle with Pakistan. The programme as chalked out by a Committee of non-officials contemplates staging of cultural shows with the help of eminent artistes spread over a period of 8 to 10 days. It has been proposed that the admission to the cultural show should be in the shape of defence securities in the name of the person concerned. We are also proposing to bring out a souvenir, the advertisement of which will be sold against defence Securities. I have no doubt that businessmen will take advantage of this and contribute to the Defence effort.

Progress of National and Per Capital Incomes

National and per capita incomes for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given below:—

Year.	*National income at 1948–49 prices (Rs. 100 crores).*	*Per capita income at 1948–49 prices (in rupees)*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950–51	88·5	247·5
1955–56	104·8	267·8
1960–61	127·3	293·2
1961–62	130·6	294·3
1962–63	133·1	293·4
1963–64*	139·1	299·8
1964–65†	149·3	314·4

* Preliminary. † Quick.

(Based on 1941, 1951 *and* 1961 *population census figures.)*